Springfield, Missouri

# The Outlook

SEPTEMBER 7, 1921

## NATIONAL LD LABOR LAW

TEST is to be made before the United States Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the present ral Child Labor Law. In the lower deral court which declared the Owen-Keating Child Labor Law unconstitutional two years ago—a decision which was upheld by the United States Supreme Court—a decision has just been rendered of the same general tenor relating to the present law. In this case, arising in North Carolina, Judge Boyd maintains that the regulation of labor is one of the powers retained by the individual States and not delegated to the Federal Government. He also holds that it is a violation of the rights of a State for Congress to attempt to regulate labor by the imposition of a tax, as in this case. It will be remembered that the law imposed a Federal tax of ten per cent on profits derived from manufactures in the making of which child labor had been employed contrary to certain restrictions laid down by the law. These restrictions are practically the same as those in the Owen-Keating Law, and have been published in these columns repeatedly.

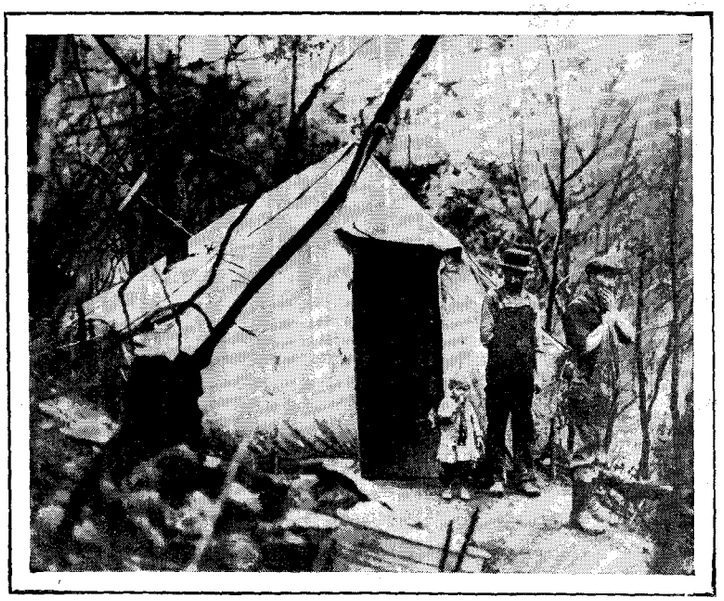
The real difference between the two laws is that the one already pronounced unconstitutional forbade the transportation of products of factories where the restrictions as to child labor were not observed, while the present law imposes a tax on those products.

There is certainly an important sense in which the regulation of child labor is a National question. The situation is something the same as it is with the question of divorce. Each State has or may have its own law, and no National, consistent system of dealing with the question is now possible. Moreover, if one State has sound and efficient restriction of the evils of child labor and another State has little or no restriction, the manufacturers in the first State are obviously at a great commercial disadvantage as compared with those of the second. It is chiefly, we judge, on this latter argument that the case of child labor restriction by National action is based.

There has been a change in the personnel of the United States Supreme Court since the Owen-Keating Law was pronounced unconstitutional. That decision was made by a majority vote of five to four. Chief Justice White was then on the bench and voted with the majority. Now Chief Justice Taft is on the bench, and his stand may change the Supreme Court, taken as a body.

As we have often pointed out, the Supreme Court has approved the use of the Federal taxation power for other purposes than those of raising money, as, for instance, in the case of the manufacture of phosphorus matches. Such a tax as that on child labor products would come under the head of an indirect tax; the limitation of the Constitution that such indirect taxes must be uniform means, as has been generally held, that the same rate must apply everywhere on the same products.

The human aspects of the question need no exposition. That children of tender years should be safeguarded from overwork or from working at all in factories under certain conditions really means that they should be protected as regards health, education, and their development into good and desirable citizens.



IN THE WEST VIRGINIA COAL COUNTRY—WHERE MARTIAL LAW PREVAILS

## THE MARCH OF THE MINERS

SOMETHING like civil war on a small scale has been barely averted in the coal mining region of West Virginia. A body of union coal miners, said by some accounts to number almost five thousand, undertook a march through Logan and Boone Counties, with the town of Mingo as their objective. Their purpose was to protest against the existence of a state of martial law in that part of the State. Their demonstration, however, was direct evidence of the need of martial law. The advance of such an army (for in a small way it was an army), most of its members well armed, could not but arouse terror and endanger public safety.

Earnest and most commendable exertions of the State authorities and labor leaders persuaded the leaders of this armed mob that they were doing their cause more harm than good, and before they reached Mingo the greater part of them were persuaded to return to their homes. Unfortunately, however, several hundred, perhaps a thousand, of the miners refused to retire and resisted a force of State troopers who advanced to enforce their withdrawal. A sharp interchange of shots took place and several miners were killed or wounded.

Mining troubles have long existed in this part of West Virginia. The mines in that section are generally under control of owners who refuse to employ union workers. As the unions are strong in near-by localities, and as the miners are mostly men accustomed to the use of the rifle and easily enraged, a very bad state of things has existed. The miners say that the system of paid mine guards in vogue in Logan and Mingo is contrary to law and oppressive. Attacks by the miners on mine guards are undoubtedly equally criminal. A Congressional investigation of the trouble is to begin at once.

The obvious conclusion is that law and order must be established, and the prime responsibility for that rests with the Governor of the State. It is equally true that once law and order are estab-



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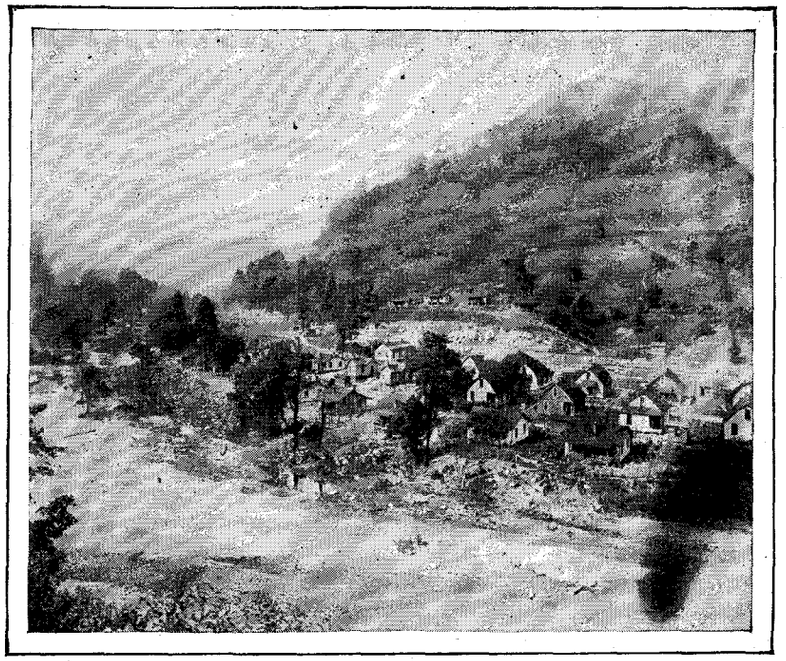

A VILLAGE OF COAL MINERS' HOMES IN WEST VIRGINIA

lished there should be impartial prosecution of all violators of the law and that the personal rights of the disputants on both sides should be upheld. Beyond this, the authorities should remember that the general public, as well as worker and employer, have an interest and a right in such matters, and that industrial questions should be brought under the principles of arbitration and conciliation, with due regard to the rights of all the three parties to every industrial war—namely, the worker, the capitalist, and the public at large.

## THE PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY

FORMAL peace relations between Germany and the United States will exist when the Treaty, signed at Berlin on August 25 by the American Commissioner, Mr. Ellis L. Dresel, and the German Foreign Minister, Herr Rosen, shall be approved by our Senate and the German Reichstag, and ratifications exchanged between the executives of the two countries. No doubt is felt as to the Senate's ratification.

Thus formally will come to an end the war entered into by this country to assert its own rights, to stop German assaults on American life and property, and to prevent German domination on sea and land.

What rights do we obtain under the treaty? Briefly, those stipulated for our benefit under the Treaty of Versailles, with the League Covenant eliminated. Specifically, this puts the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and other German overseas possessions upon an equality with other Powers. So also our equal rights are protected as regards the clauses about reparation, military restriction, economic and financial matters, and other things less important.

From what responsibilities are we relieved? We are not in any way bound by the League, unless we so elect; we need not take part in reparation or other commissions unless we choose; we are not bound by the political, labor, and delimitation provisions, or by the Treaty agreements as to Egypt, Shantung, Turkey, Siam, Bulgaria, Morocco, or Liberia. One comment made is that "Secretary Hughes has succeeded in doing what some persons have regarded as impossible. He has safeguarded the United States at every point and effectually unscrambled the Versailles pact and the League Covenant."

The Treaty negotiated is in accord with the Knox-Porter peace resolutions. Austria and Hungary are dealt with separately.

It has been urged with vehemence in some quarters that the present Administration came into power largely through votes of Republicans who wanted to see the United States enter the League with the Lodge amendments attached. Just how far this is a fact it would now be impossible to prove. More than that, it would be futile. The situation has changed and is changing all the time. Nothing is more mobile than the public mind as relates to large questions like this. The country at large wanted this matter settled quickly and with full guaranties to American rights for the future. This the President and Secretary Hughes have accomplished. It was simply impossible at this time to take up again the long, dubious trail of the Versailles Treaty. What America may do to insure peace and jus world will appear at the W Conference.

## THE PERSONNEL OF THE ARMS CONFERENCE: AMER

PROBABLY no one expected Pre Harding to repeat President son's Paris mistake and try perso to conduct negotiations for our Gov ment in the forthcoming Conferenc any such fears existed, they were i diately dispelled by the announcen from the White House that Secreta Hughes would head our delegation. As such, he would naturally become President of the Conference. Aside from the appropriateness of this distinction to one who occupies the position of American Foreign Minister, Mr. Hughes has certain qualifications for such a task—his habits of mind are judicial, his action is deliberate if sometimes instant, his decision is firm as is his integrity, and, finally, his utterances have been terse, cautious, and to the point.

While the appointment of Mr. Hughes has been welcomed by all sorts of political opinion, President Harding's choice of the second member of the American delegation has not received such a compliment. And yet here again it was expected that Mr. Harding would not repeat Mr. Wilson's blunder in ignoring the Senate in the membership of the Paris Commission. It was expected that Mr. Harding would choose a delegate from the Senate, and, if so, the logical thing would be to ask the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Henry Cabot Lodge. No sooner was this choice announced, however, than the New York "World" declared that a "most serious blow to public confidence had been dealt," that "Senator Lodge has done more to disturb the peace of the world than any other man since the abdication of the German Kaiser," and that Mr. Lodge "is a militarist and imperialist." The incitement for this extraordinary language seems to be found in a statement by Mr. Lodge during a recent Senate debate in which he said that we had cut to the bone our appropriations for expenditures "absolutely necessary for any government that means to protect itself against dangers which may come to any nation." The majority of Americans, we believe, will not on this account share all the anxieties of the "World."

## THE FOREIGN DELEGATES

As to the delegates from other countries at the Arms Conference, the only definite indications have been from France and England. Premier Briand's decision to attend the Washington Conference in person is expected by most

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# "FOR THIS RELIEF"—VARIED THANKS

## CARTOONS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

*Pease in the Newark Evening News*

"ALL OR NOTHING"

From Ethel E. Weeks, Kearny, N. J.

*From the Montreal Daily Star*

THE PRELIMINARY BRICK

War Weary World: "Thanks, Mr. Harding. Encore!"

From Ernest Latter, Montreal, Canada

*Larry Keys in the Columbus Citizen*

SECOND BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

From Miss M. A. Kost, Columbus, Ohio

*Darling in the Buffalo Evening News*

TELL 'IM TO HURRY UP
TELEGRAM
RUSH FATTED CALF IMMEDIATELY AM STARVING! HAVE NOT REFORMED AND DON'T INTEND TO
PRODIGAL RUSSIA
U.S. FOOD SUPPLY

IT USED TO BE CUSTOMARY FOR THE PRODIGAL SON TO RETURN HOME BEFORE KILLING THE FATTED CALF

From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

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observers to assure the attendance of Mr. Lloyd George. Certainly there would seem to be one advantage in having France and England represented by these Premiers; they should be able to give definite information as to what the French and British Parliaments might be willing to accept in the limitation of armaments. On the other hand, there is undoubted value to a Prime Minister in keeping himself in a position to avoid detailed discussions and to maintain a general view of any situation. The Paris "Journal des Débats" declares that a conference of Premiers would constitute a sort of "Supreme Council of the Pacific," and that this, though seemingly desirable, would in the end only complicate matters, whereas "a simple conference of delegates would be much more useful."

The probable coming of M. Briand, followed by that of Mr. Lloyd George and also of Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, forms a text for as frank and bitter comment as we have ever seen from the London "Times." Concerning the British Prime Minister it says:

> The Prime Minister has many admirers, even among his opponents. The "magnetic influence" of the man, his courage in debate, and his humor appeal to them. But of all statesmen in Europe he is probably the most distrusted. It is notorious that no government and no statesman who has had dealings with him puts the smallest confidence in him. . . . The great qualification needed for the representation of the Empire is a character of conspicuous straightforwardness and honor. We have many such men in our public life, but Mr. Lloyd George is not of them.

The "Times" also pays its respects to Lord Curzon, as follows:

> The pompous and pretentious manners of the Foreign Secretary, his business incapacity as exhibited in the present state of his Department, and his obsequious docility to the Prime Minister's behests, even when these may not commend themselves to his judgment, unfit him for the discharge of the responsible duties which the mission would impose upon him.

This language we do not find reflected in most English papers. Even those critics who are in some measure adverse to the Premier do not permit themselves such sweeping statements. But all British opinions are, we believe, united on one principle. It is that for the first time in history an assemblage will emphasize the fact, to a greater degree than has any other (even the Paris Conference), that the British Empire has been merged into a British Commonwealth of Nations, and that to this the character of British representation at Washington must bear abundant witness.

## THE PANAMAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE

WITHIN a few hours after he had taken his oath of office, Secretary of State Hughes sent identic notes to the Costa Rican and the Panaman Governments concerning their boundary quarrel. This quarrel had been going on more or less ever since the independence from Spanish rule of those regions. Finally, in 1900, President Loubet of France was asked to arbitrate the difficulty. He did so, and later both parties asked Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, to "interpret" the Loubet decision. Though both parties had agreed to abide by the award, Panama continued to occupy country assigned to Costa Rica. This led to an armed clash early last spring, which was brought to an end by Secretary Hughes's prompt note warning the two countries that there must be no war and that they must abide by the arbitral decision. Such instant action on the part of the new Secretary of State was Roosevelt ian in its decision and speed.

Mr. Hughes assigned a "reasonable time" for the adjustment of the difficulty. When August arrived, he concluded that the "reasonable time" had elapsed and so notified Panama, in view of the fact that its Government appeared unwilling to carry out the delimitation. As the Secretary said:

> There would seem to be no reason why the Government of the United States should—as the friendly mediator between the two Governments, or by virtue of its special relations to the Government of Panama—feel compelled to suggest to the Government of Costa Rica that it delay longer taking jurisdiction over the territory which is now occupied by Panama and which was adjudged to belong to Costa Rica by the terms of the Loubet award.

Under our treaty obligations a guaranty of the territorial integrity of Panama is incumbent on us. To do this we must know of what that territory consists. Hence our Government is in a way responsible for the fulfillment by Panama of the Loubet-White award. On the announcement that insistence by Costa Rica on the occupancy of the disputed territory would be met by Panama with armed resistance, our Government had no other recourse than to send troops to Panama. Under these circumstances the Panaman Government promptly decided not to resist further the Costa Rican occupancy.

Thus comes to an end a tempest in a teapot, so it would seem, for the countries concerned are small and the districts concerned are wild and mostly uninhabited.

But the potential issue is large enough. Had our Government failed to meet it squarely, our prestig have suffered a heavy blow.

## GENERAL WOOD AND THE PHILIPPINES

UNDER the statutes an officer o active list of the Regular Army not be appointed to any civil posi Congress, in order that General W may be Governor-General of the Ph pines, has initiated legislation provi that officers shall be eligible for appoi ment to any civil office in the govern ment of any territorial possession of the United States. The Senate has already passed such a bill.

If appointed, the salary of General Wood as an officer of the Army will not be added to his civilian salary. A specific provision of law prohibits the drawing of two salaries by an army officer.

General Wood is now a Major-General upon the active list of the Army. It had been his intention shortly to retire from active service and to accept a position with the University of Pennsylvania.

He consented, however, at the Administration's urgent instance, to make before his retirement a visit of inspection and investigation to the Philippines, accompanied by former Governor-General Cameron Forbes. That visit is not yet completed, but the inspection so far made reveals the fact that the economic situation in the Philippines is serious.

General Wood, by training, experience,

Underwood

AMERICAN LEGION OFFICIALS IN PARIS HONOR FRANCE'S "POILU INCONNU"

The officials of the American Legion, with representatives of the French Government, are shown grouped near the Arc de Triomphe, about the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier." Note American soldier in trench helmet, bearing palm sheaf. At his left, wearing bow tie, is Commander-in-Chief Emery of the American Legion

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Photograph from Ewing Galloway

BRONZE MEMORIAL BAS-RELIEF DEDICATED NEAR METZ TO AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT FOR THE RESTORATION OF LORRAINE TO FRANCE

This memorial was dedicated on August 20 at Flirey, near Metz, by Marshal Foch, Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, and John G. Emery, National Commander of the American Legion

and temperament, is peculiarly suited for handling the complex problems of the Islands. The country is to be congratulated that his services are available at this time.

## THE AMERICAN LEGION'S PILGRIMAGE

As The Outlook has already recorded, a large number of members of the American Legion have gone to France to take part in various war celebrations there. At Blois they dedicated the Joan of Arc statue. At Tarbes, the birthplace of Marshal Foch, they placed a tablet on his house. At Flirey they took the principal part in the dedication of the monument, the gift of the municipality, to the A. E. F. At Château Thierry the Legionaries found a literal home-coming welcome. Entire families trudged miles to meet them. Many a child brought flowers for "his American," hoping that he was among the party. Many fathers and mothers inquired for American soldiers whom they had known during the war, and gave to the Legionaries letters to carry back to those men. An immense audience witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Pont Roosevelt, built to replace the bridge destroyed by the Germans when the Americans drove them from the town. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's sister, thanked the municipality for naming the new bridge after the President and his son Quentin. Thereupon the principal dock along the Marne was christened Quai du Colonel Galbraith, in memory of the former National Commander of the American Legion, whose recent tragic death was deplored by all.

Colonel Galbraith's successor, John G. Emery, is winning favorable opinion everywhere, as may be judged by an excerpt from his address at Flirey:

> Blood is mixed with the mortar that holds these stones erect. Bayonets beat into trowels spread it there. . . .
>
> The time has come when the end of wars should no longer be considered in the light of an impossible dream. Is not that hope echoed in the heart of every veteran? Is it not the ambition of every veteran, of every nationality, to continue to serve the ideals for which we fought? We hope there may arise some one who will point the way to an understanding whereby all wars shall cease. . . .
>
> If we unite and have the courage to speak what is in our hearts, nothing can successfully oppose us. The victory of November 11, 1918, will become the final triumph of humanity and not what the name we have given that date now indicates, . . . merely an armistice which inevitably shall end in new conflicts and the further desolation of mankind.

## THE TRAGEDY OF THE ZR-2

The details of the tragic disaster to the ZR-2 are given in an article by the aviation expert, Laurence La Tourette Driggs, elsewhere in this issue. The facts as Mr. Driggs presents them speak convincingly for themselves. The dirigible has indeed proved a dangerous and costly means of navigation. To say that a new instrument has proved dangerous and costly does not mean, however, that experiments looking towards improvement in its construction should no longer be carried on. Progress in any direction is not made by such a method of procedure.

The men who gave their lives in the great disaster over the city of Hull deserve at least one monument from the country in whose service they perished. In their name we can at least pledge ourselves to refrain from sending into the sky any more airships whose fragile hulls are filled with explosive gas. We have the means and the money to at least eliminate this one risk from the adventure. Perils enough will still remain.

## A LOCAL EVENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

President Harding has now signed the joint resolution of Congress giving Federal authority for the development of the Port of New York as proposed by the Joint Commission of the States of New York and New Jersey.

Five years ago, in adjusting a case between the two States, the Inter-State Commerce Commission ruled that "historically, commercially, and industrially, the cities of northern New Jersey within the metropolitan district constitute part of New York," and that the future development of the port facilities of New York must include territory situated in both States. To this decision was greatly due the creation of the New York-New Jersey Development Commission, which framed the treaty between the two States. Last April this treaty was entered into by them. Under it "the Port of New York authority" would consist of six commissioners, three from each State, with power to buy, lease, and operate any terminal or transportation facility, to establish rates, to hold real or personal property, and to borrow money. This treaty, having received the War Department's approval, has now the President's signature.

Under the authority of the treaty there will now be built an automatic system to expedite the distribution of foodstuffs and other merchandise; a belt-line railway, larger elevator, warehouse, and pier facilities at the congested points, the dredging of channels, the establishment of free ports, and the construction of highway access to every part of the Port's water-front. The fulfillment of these plans will relieve congestion and will both cheapen and expedite the

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distribution of merchandise between points throughout the country and those abroad.

## IRELAND

THE Irish question, which is only another name for the age-long conflict between some of the people of Ireland and most of the people of England, is not so simple as it seems to the extremists on both sides. In Ireland the extremists seem to think that it can be settled by murder and violence; the extremists in England propose to settle it by despotic force and reprisals. But for three hundred years these methods have been faithfully tried by both sides and have been abject failures. Fortunately a glimmer of common sense begins to appear out of the tragic experience. The radical Irish republicans, or Sinn Feiners, begin to perceive that some kind of peaceful or affiliated relationship with England is desirable for their own welfare. The English, thwarted by the reactionary House of Lords in their attempts under the leadership of Gladstone to give a large measure of freedom to the Irish, are now endeavoring to persuade Ireland to accept the principle of Dominion Home Rule—the principle which has made Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South African Union prosperous, contented, and free nations within what is commonly known as the British Empire but what Viscount Bryce more accurately and happily calls a commonwealth of English-speaking nations.

All this is brought out in the recent negotiations between Eamon De Valera, the leader of the Irish republicans, and Prime Minister Lloyd George of England. Their last exchange of letters, courteous and conciliatory although long and argumentative, may be boiled down into the following conversation:

> *De Valera.* Ireland will never be contented until she is as independent of England as Belgium is of France or Switzerland is of Germany. When she has attained that independence, she will desire to live as amicably with England as Belgium does with France or Switzerland does with England.
>
> *Lloyd George.* England desires amity with Ireland, but her political, economic, and social interests are too closely bound up with those of Ireland for her to consent to such a severance as you propose and a reliance merely on the friendly treaties of a foreign power. What we propose is that you shall be as free as Australia, but bound to us by as close ties of kinship and institutions as Australia.

De Valera in his letter to Lloyd George assumes that liberty and independence are synonyms. They are not synonyms. The desire for liberty is an unquenchable desire. The ambition for independence is an impossible ambition. We can secure liberty only by recognizing the fact that we are not and cannot be independent.

Russia is independent, and the Russian people have no liberty. New York State is not independent, and her people have liberty. At the close of the Revolutionary War the thirteen Colonies were independent States. Our fathers saw that if they were to be free they must cease to be independent colonies. They spent many months in framing the Constitution, by which they surrendered to a central government their independence in order, as they expressed it, "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The political history of the world emphatically teaches the truth that independence may be fatal to liberty. The whole tendency of civilization has been to substitute interdependence for independence.

Time was when England was composed of a number of independent kingdoms. Her people did not become free until these kingdoms were united under one government. Time was when France was composed of jealous principalities perpetually at war with each other. The unity of France which destroyed the independence of these principalities was a necessary preparation for the liberty of the French people.

The present century has furnished striking illustrations of the same truth. In 1831 most educated Italians did not desire Italian unity; they desired independence for their separate kingdoms. Mazzini started the Revolution that made Italy free by preaching the radical doctrine that she could become free only by becoming a united Italy. And under the inspiration of his teaching, the statesmanship of Cavour, and the sword of Garibaldi, she became free, because the separate provinces surrendered their independence in order to become free.

De Valera asks the Irish people to set themselves against the spirit of the age—yes!—against the spirit of all the ages. He separates himself from the great world leaders of liberty—Lincoln, Mazzini, and O'Connell—who have sought for liberty, not through isolation, but through co-operation; not through independence, but through interdependence.

Independence of Ireland would be perilous to England. It would be fatal to Ireland. Those who have long desired to see Ireland self-governing, who approved Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, who have welcomed the Irish to our country, to our schools, to our industries, to our ballot box, and to our homes, who have found in them industrious workers, loyal citizens, personal friends, who admire their warm-heartedness, their humor, and their imagination, and a ciate their intellectual ability, look well-grounded apprehension upon proposal to make Ireland independ because they believe that it would stroy Ireland's liberty. In peace she dependent upon Great Britain for he markets, in war she is dependent on Great Britain for protection. In 1803, if Ireland had not been protected by England's fleet, Napoleon would have crossed the Channel and subjugated Ireland more easily than he crossed the Alps and subjugated Italy. In the Great World War, if Ireland had not been protected by England's fleet, the Hun would have crossed the Channel and ravaged Ireland as he ravaged Belgium and France. The prosperity, the liberty, the very existence of Ireland depend upon co-operation, not isolation.

It is sometimes said that Dominion Home Rule cannot work in Ireland because the North of Ireland is Saxon and Protestant while the South of Ireland is Celtic and Roman Catholic. The uncompromising Ulsterites, like Sir Edward Carson, insist that the Home Rule experiment is too risky to be tried. But it has been tried under still more adverse conditions in Canada and has succeeded. Quebec is French and Roman Catholic, while the rest of Canada is English and Protestant. All Ireland is one in this respect, that it speaks one language. The people of Canada labor under all the racial and religious differences of Ireland, and, in addition, have had to overcome the obstacle of two languages. Nevertheless the Canadians have found Home Rule so practical that the English-speaking Protestants of that free but interdependent nation once chose a French-speaking Roman Catholic as their Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was one of the best Prime Ministers they ever had. Are the Northern and Southern Irish willing to admit that they are less competent in administrative government than the Canadians?

## A POOR WAY WITH DISSENTERS

THE old question of academic freedom of opinion will not down. It crops up wherever there are teachers, schools, and trustees. Even in universities where the broadest possible latitude of opinion is permitted there are always individuals to be found ready to cry, "Throw him out, I do not agree with him." To the credit of American academic tradition, however, there have been cases where men have cried, "I do not agree with him, therefore keep him in." Such an incident occurred at Harvard during the Boston police strike which made Calvin Coolidge a National

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figure. A young and radical instructor took the part of the striking policemen in a public statement. An older colleague of the instructor did all that he could to offset what he regarded as the pernicious doctrines of the defender of the strikers—and later sent a generous contribution to the Harvard Endowment Fund, explaining that he did so because President Lowell had refused to heed the popular demand for the instructor's dismissal.

Apparently the lesson to be drawn from such an incident should be carefully studied by the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute. The Board of Visitors has recently dismissed from the Institute Colonel Robert T. Kerlin because Colonel Kerlin ventured to send an open letter to the Governor of Arkansas appealing for clemency for a group of Negroes condemned for committing murder during riots in Phillips County.

The Board of Visitors in calling for Colonel Kerlin's resignation said frankly that its action was not only based upon his letter to the Governor of Arkansas, but that it had taken into consideration his general activities in inter-racial matters.

Colonel Kerlin's letter to Governor Thomas C. McRae was published in full in "The Nation" for June 15. It recounted at some length the iniquities of the peonage system in Phillips County, and alleged that the Negroes took up arms only in self-defense. Colonel Kerlin wrote:

> It was not until that church at Hoop Spur, filled with men, women, and children, at night in lawful meeting, was fusilladed that any Negro fired a shot. Then in the days of "riot" following were the Negroes of Phillips County not indiscriminately hunted, harried, and shot down like beasts of the jungle? Fifty or sixty Negroes, four or five white men—that was the ratio of killed. Was this a riot of the blacks or of the whites?

Colonel Kerlin wrote further of the trial in these stinging phrases:

> Then came the travesty of a trial in the Circuit Court at Helena. Ninety-two men, without legal counsel, without witnesses, without knowledge of court procedure and their rights, some of whom were whipped, tortured in electric chairs, and terrorized into pleading guilty to murder in the second degree, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year to life. Sixty-seven of those, I understand, are yet in prison serving the life sentence. Twelve men, likewise tortured, were sentenced to death, and six of these are to be executed June 10.

Colonel Kerlin's appeal for clemency was passionate and emotional in tone. It reads more like an evangelist's exhortation than a lawyer's brief, a fact which, granting Colonel Kerlin's premises to be correct, need hardly be wondered at. There is nothing in the letter, however, which could have been personally offensive to Governor McRae or to which the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute can be justified in taking exception.

Colonel Kerlin's other activities in inter-racial matters, so far as we have observed, are entirely in accord with the principles laid down by the most enlightened Southern leaders. His work has been in association with such men as James H. Dillard, Bishop Theodore Bratton, Jackson Davis, and George Foster Peabody. He has received the commendation of such men as Dr. James E. Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute, and the appreciative attention of Principal Moton, of Tuskegee. He has labored for the development of the Inter-racial Committees which have been described in The Outlook and whose accomplishments are detailed in an article by Principal Moton which will appear in our next week's issue. Colonel Kerlin has also been a contributor to The Outlook himself, for his article on "Some Singing Johnsons" appeared in our issue of August 3, 1921. He is the author of an illuminating study of Negro opinion as reflected in Negro newspapers.

We give this list of Colonel Kerlin's activities at some length in order to permit our readers both in the North and in the South to judge for themselves whether or not the Virginia Military Institute has in the present instance acted in accord with its fine traditions. For ourselves we should say that its Board of Visitors, taking into consideration the changes which have occurred in the last seventy years, is very much less liberal in its attitude on the Negro question than the Board of 1851, which permitted one Thomas Jonathan Jackson, later to earn the name "Stonewall," to conduct a Sunday school for the moral instruction of Negro children. We do not think that the action of the authorities of the Virginia Military Institute is in accord with the best of modern Southern opinion.

## AN AMBASSADOR'S LETTERS

THE art of letter-writing is one of the oldest as well as one of the most delightful of all the arts. It was doubtless the first form of literary expression, and is almost a twin sister of talk. But a good letter-writer is very nearly as rare a bird as a good talker. Indeed, good talkers are not always good letter-writers. Good talk made an immortal literary name for Dr. Johnson; but he was not a good letter-writer, because, when he took pen in hand, he made, as Oliver Goldsmith said, little fishes talk like whales.

One of the best of English "epistolizers"—to use his own substantive for a writer of letters—James Howell, explains the matter thus: "Indeed we should write as we speak: and that's a true familiar letter which expresseth one's mind, as if he were discoursing with the party to whom he writes, in succinct and short terms."

Thackeray speaks of "The Familiar Letters of James Howell" as one of his "bedside books," meaning by that, we suppose, books of calm and restful entertainment. Written three hundred years ago, Howell's letters certainly give the reader a more human and intimate picture of the customs and manners of his time than many an elaborate and painstaking history.

In ancient literature the letters of Pliny the Younger are more readable than Cicero's orations; in English literature Cowper's letters, if not finer, are certainly more cheerful than his poems; and in the literature of our own country John Marshall's letters to his friends often more frankly reveal his mind on questions of the Constitution than his epoch-making decisions from the bench.

One of the pleasantest of E. V. Lucas's always pleasant books is a collection of letters from all sorts of sources on all sorts of subjects. He calls letter-writing "The Gentlest Art," and gives that title to his collection. Truly a gentle art is letter-writing. It cannot be forced or browbeaten into action. It has no technique or rules or set forms. Machinery is abhorrent to it. The perfect letter flows from the pen, or at least must seem to flow from the pen, like the music of the *improvisatore*. The successful letter-writer must be a full man; he must have read and thought and written much; he must have faithfully cultivated his powers of observation and expression; but when he sits down to write a familiar letter he must not stop to observe what he writes or to think about its expression; he must write, as the Latins said, *currente calamo;* he must let his pen run away with him.

It sometimes seems as if this gentle, shy, elusive Art had been frightened out of the world by modern efficiency. Stenography and typewriting terrify her. Neither the writers of "best sellers" nor statesmen have time to court her.

But pessimists who fear the worst for the future of the Gentlest Art will be cheered by the surprising fact that one of the busiest of modern editors and publicists and statesmen has recently been revealed as a letter-writer of the most engaging type. It is not at all fantastic to think that the late Walter H. Page may live in American annals,

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not as one of the most burdened and busy and becoming ambassadors of the historic period of the World War, the American Ambassador to England from 1913 to 1918, but, like Pliny the Younger and James Howell, as a writer of familiar letters. At a memorial meeting held in New York not long after Mr. Page's death President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, said of him:

"When his memoirs come to be written, I prophesy that the number of the letters that he wrote and the contacts that he maintained with all sorts of men will astonish his biographer. And such letters! Beautiful in handwriting, fresh in thought, turbulent with strident common sense and radiant hope and virile humor. If he shall not be adjudged the best letter-writer of his generation, I shall be much mistaken. About the time of his appointment to the English post, a certain menace of disease condemned me to inactivity in the great, cold north country of New York. Week by week beautiful letters came to me from him—all in his engraved-like handwriting. They were sent primarily to beguile my sickness and silence, but they fairly throbbed with interest and bold opinions and poetical insights and praise of friends and now and then Gargantuan merriment and laughter. I often read them with mingled laughter and tears, remembering the motive that moved the busy man, and stirred by their sense and substance."

Some of these letters are now appearing in "The World's Work," the magazine which Mr. Page founded. They confirm President Alderman's prophecy and justify his appreciation. We hope we shall not be considered meticulous when we observe that this Ambassador, overwhelmed with terrific problems of war and peace, found leisure to write not only entertainingly but *legibly*. We venture to italicize the latter adverb in the hope that it may catch the eye of such high school students and college seniors as may honor us by reading these lines. Ambassador Page apparently did not think that an indecipherable chirography is a sign of genius, or that a beautiful and engraved-like handwriting is beneath the dignity of scholarship.

What impresses us most about these letters of an ambassador is that they show that a man may be very human, very simple, very frank, very full of humor, very democratic, and yet essentially a man of culture—a man, to quote Matthew Arnold's definition of that somewhat despised word, who is acquainted with the best that has been thought and said in the world. Walter Page's education was "of the old-fashioned kind," his biographer says. "All through his life Page was one of those rarities in hurly-burly America—an excellent classical scholar, a man to whom the Greek and Latin writers were inspiring realities. An interesting experience to the editor of his papers was to find particularly confidential notations written in Greek."

Greek! Latin! And yet unable—as Walter Page doubtless would have been unable—to answer satisfactorily Mr. Edison's questionnaire! But he was successful—a successful editor, publisher, ambassador—a man whose opinions experts sought on problems of scientific agriculture, sanitation, transportation. There is something puzzling here. Perhaps the answer to the puzzle is that, while we should undoubtedly starve to death without applied science, we shall also starve to death, individually and nationally, if we try to live on the bread of applied science alone. We need something that we cannot get out of encyclopædias and dictionaries and lists of formulæ and tables of logarithms.

We are inclined to think that the life and letters of Walter Page will throw not a little light on some of the perplexing educational problems of the day.

# KNOLL PAPERS

## BY LYMAN ABBOTT

## THE UNQUENCHABLE DESIRE

IN the old slave days a Negro, escaping from slavery, made his way through innumerable difficulties and dangers into Canada and finally found himself safe in a little inn just across the border. Shivering in the unaccustomed cold of a Canadian winter, he was addressed by a well-clad traveler, and something like the following conversation took place:

"Where did you come from?"

"Mississippi."

"A slave?"

"I was a slave."

"Had hard treatment, I suppose?'

"No, had a kind master."

"Flogged often?"

"Never once."

"Poor food?"

"No, good food, and plenty of it."

"Lived in a poor hut, I suppose?"

"No, had a very good cottage."

"Overworked?"

"No, not often."

"Got any money?"

"Very little saved over from what friends gave me on my journey."

"What are you going to do now?"

"Look for a job."

"Well, you are a fool to have left a good home, a good master, good food, a good house, not too much to do, in order to come up into this winter weather and look for a livelihood."

"Well, master, I can give you the address of my old master; the place is vacant, and you can apply for it."

Liberty is not a means to an end. We do not desire freedom because it gives us shelter, food, clothing, leisure; we desire freedom for its own sake. We wish to be ourselves. This wish may be repressed and by long repression may, sometimes, be destroyed; but if it dies in one generation, it springs up in the next generation. The right to be ourselves, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is not only inalienable, it is indestructible.

"The true liberty of a man," says Carlyle, "you would say consisted in his finding out, or being forced to find out, the right path and to walk therein; to learn or be taught what work he was actually able to do, and then, by permission, persuasion, or even compulsion, to be set about doing of the same." Carlyle is wrong. This is not liberty. It is not justice. Every man has a right and, unless the power is denied him, the duty to become all that he can become. It is the right of the bird to fly, of the fish to swim, of the acorn to become an oak, of the babe in the cradle to become a man. It is true that "the right of every man to live his own life" has become a cant phrase; but no phrase ever became current unless it had in it originally some appealing meaning, though it sometimes continues current after it has been emptied of its meaning. The right of every man to develop to the utmost his own abilities to reach the highest life possible for him is an absolute right; it is more—it is a sacred duty. Whenever and wherever it is denied, trouble impends.

The story of Caruso's life, told in a recent number of The Outlook, has innumerable parallels in the lives of boys and girls in the history of the past. Parents have a duty to govern their children when they are not yet old enough to govern themselves. But the object of all good government is to prepare the subject for self-government.

There is reason for the revolt by children against parental government when it sacrifices or suppresses the normal life of the child. Walter Scott has in "Rob Roy" interpreted dramatically this revolt. Mr. Osbaldistone had neither the right nor the power to make of his son a merchant. In "Barnaby Rudge" Dickens has interpreted dramatically this revolt in Joe Willet's protest to his

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father: "I can bear with you, but I cannot bear the contempt that your treating me in the way you do brings upon me from others every day. . . . Before long I shall be driven to break such bounds, and when I do, it won't be me that you'll have to blame, but your own self, and no other." The mechanic father has no right to make a mechanic of his artist son; the Protestant mother has no right to refuse her daughter the liberty of becoming a Roman Catholic. It is safer to guide than to govern the growing child, provided he has been so governed and so guided as to become self-governing. Many domestic prejudices would be avoided if every husband would accord liberty to his wife; and every wife liberty to her husband; and both husband and wife liberty of growth to the growing child.

The failure to recognize this inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is the secret cause of much of our industrial trouble. That trouble will not be cured by fewer hours, or better conditions, or larger wages, or so-called welfare work. Men are not willing to be simply "hands;" they wish to be also brains and hearts; and they are right. Abraham Lincoln put the labor issue with characteristic simplicity in his statement that God has given to every man a brain and a pair of hands and it looks as though he meant that brain to direct that pair of hands. Some share in the control as well as some share in the rewards of a common industry is the just, though half-conscious, desire and expectation of workingmen. How to translate the liberty of the individual into an organized and co-operative liberty is the industrial problem of the present age.

The phrase, "self-determination of the peoples," conceals, rather than reveals, a fundamental truth. Epigrams are apt to conceal more than they reveal. But it is true that no race of men is long contented to be governed by another race. The restlessness which in larger or lesser measure appears under the American flag in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and under the British flag in India, Egypt, and Ireland, cannot be understood except we understand this "Unquenchable Desire."

But this "Unquenchable Desire" is not always a reasonable or righteous desire. It has inspired some boys to leave their homes to become poets, artists, musicians; but it has also incited some boys to self-banishment in order that they might waste their substance with harlots in riotous living. It has inspired noble revolutions, such as the American Revolution, against the established order; but it has also incited base revolts, such as the Whisky Rebellion, against lawful authority. It has inspired the great heroes of history who have laid down their lives to achieve liberty for their fellows; but it has also incited the great criminals of history who have demanded liberty for themselves in order that they might plunder and enslave their fellows.

Wendell Phillips once said, "We hear much about Constitutional liberty; the guns of Concord know but one word, Liberty." He was wrong. The goal of the American Revolution was ordered liberty, and it was not reached until our fathers had framed a Constitution to secure liberty under law. All self-government is not good government. But all good government prepares for self-government. The Unquenchable Desire can never be repressed by despotism; but it can never be satisfied by anarchy. In a school of a sometimes bitter experience humanity is slowly learning the "law of liberty."

# GERMANY WAS DEFEATED WHEN AMERICA DECLARED WAR, SAYS GENERAL BUAT

## BY STÉPHANE LAUZANNE

EDITOR OF "LE MATIN," PARIS

"IT was not in November, 1918, when the armistice was signed, that Germany was defeated; it was in April, 1917, when America declared war."

Such is the highly interesting statement which General Buat made to me.

General Buat is, after Marshal Foch and Marshal Pétain, the greatest French military authority. To-day he is head of the General Staff of the French army, and in 1918 he was head of Pétain's General Staff, and as such intrusted with the liaison between the staff of Pétain and that of General Pershing.

General Buat recently finished writing a book entirely devoted to Hindenburg. It is a remarkable piece of work. The head of the General Staff of the French army renders justice in it to the head of the General Staff of the German army. He shows—what will come as a shock to the opinion of the whole world—that Hindenburg was in reality the brain which conceived all the plans of the German war, whereas Ludendorff was merely the arm which executed them. But at the same time General Buat shows that none of Hindenburg's plans could succeed in 1918 because the American army was there. It is relative to this that, summing up his thoughts into one concrete sentence, he spoke the words I have mentioned above to me:

"It was not in November, 1918, when the armistice was signed, that Germany was defeated; it was in April, 1917, when America declared war."

General Buat develops his idea as follows:

"The plan of Hindenburg in 1918 was, having a wall in front of him, to attack this wall in a formidable onrush and strike it as with a veritable battering-ram, effect a breach in it, and then push on to the open territory and beat the Allied armies. It was a well-reasoned-out plan if, having opened his breach and having sent his army through, this army had only had to face disseminated and exhausted forces. It was a plan which might have succeeded had there not been the American divisions. The German army being numerically stronger than both the French and English armies, Hindenburg had reason to hope that he could overcome them. But Hindenburg, instead of facing enemy reserves who were ever decreasing, faced, thanks to the Americans, enemy reserves who were continually increasing. Therefore, under these circumstances, it was absolute folly to try to pierce the wall. It is just as if a carpenter tried to pierce a wall where there is first wood, then concrete, and finally steel."

Many people have asked this question:

"What would have happened in the spring of 1918 to Hindenburg if, instead of wearing out the German forces in the exhaustible attacks, he had waited quietly behind his formidable lines of defense satisfying himself in warding off the blows?"

To this Hindenburg has replied in his "Memoirs:"

"The German army would have died of exhaustion before the enemy," to which General Buat, in his book, replies as follows:

"The German army would have been beaten all the same, because during the series of attacks which we had foreseen, and whose execution was to have been extremely rapid, nothing could have saved the German reserves. . . . Our job would perhaps have been harder, but the American army, which was there, numerous, ardent, admirably equipped, would have enabled us to accomplish it successfully. . . . The success of the war would most probably only have been decided in the spring of 1919. But it would not have been changed, and the German army would have suffered the same disaster it suffered in the summer of 1918."

Thus, whether it be a question of attack or one of defense, the war could no longer be lost in 1918 by the Allies, and it could not have been lost because the American army was there.

This explains an anecdote which is not generally known and happened in

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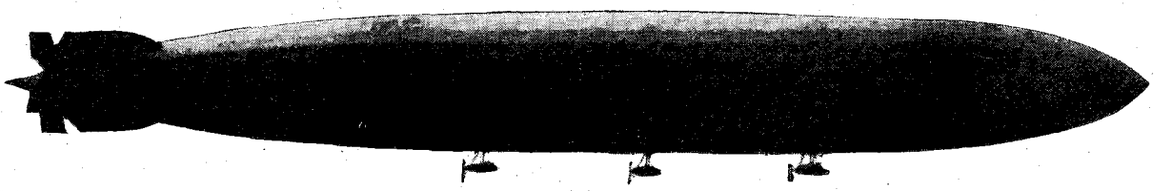
1918, at a very dark hour when the German army had reached its extreme advanced point. General Pétain, who went almost daily to the suburbs of Château Thierry, stopped one morning at the side of a road to watch an American division pass by which was going up towards the front. General Buat was there also. Neither the one nor the other of the two men spoke a word while watching the marvelous, alert, vigorous, and young soldiers pass. But when Pétain had returned to his car he declared laconically to the chief of his staff:

"That settles the whole question."

"Yes," replied the chief of staff with a smile, "that settles the question."

# THE FALL OF THE AIRSHIP

## BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS



International

THE ILL-FATED DIRIGIBLE, THE ZR-2—A NAVY OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH

This photograph shows the length of the great dirigible, as compared with the height of the Woolworth Building, in New York City, which is represented by the lines below. The dirigible is 700 feet long; the Woolworth Building is 792 feet high

THE appalling disaster to the greatest dirigible balloon ever built, the ZR-2, which exploded and fell into the River Humber, in England, on the afternoon of August 24, has provoked blunt skepticism throughout the world as to the value of this type of aircraft. The main girders, to which the power plants were attached, broke. When the pity and the horror occasioned by this catastrophe have calmed, the public will begin asking very searching questions as to whether this perilous game is worth the candle.

The great ZR-2 was 695 feet in length. It contained 2,700,000 cubic feet of highly explosive gas for its lifting buoyancy. So very unwieldy was this great bulk, several engines were required to give the ZR-2 speed. Over 10,000 gallons of gasoline were carried for the use of these engines. This gasoline, likewise, was highly explosive.

This confined 2,700,000 cubic feet of buoyant hydrogen gas will lift only so much weight; part of this weight must be made up of the engines and fuel; another indispensable item of weight is the framework of the ship. Duraluminum is used for this framework, because it is "light as aluminum and strong as steel." Every pound saved in the weight of this framework adds one pound to the freight the airship can carry. The ZR-2 was designed to carry fifty tons of freight; and it was desired to make a speed of seventy-five miles per hour.

If erroneous calculations leave this framework too light, or if the straining for speed concentrates too much pressure upon some weak spot in a girder, the girder will break. Continued pressure will buckle the framework about this break. Hence, here is a critical engineering problem to solve—to thin down the girders to the smallest possible weight and still leave them strong enough to stand the strain.

The fury of the explosion of this gas, when the ZR-2 was above Hull at an altitude of one thousand feet, may be measured by the fact that windows were broken for a mile around, and earthquake shocks were felt fifty miles away. Airmen who witnessed it stated that no more violent explosion occurred throughout the war.

What caused this frightful tragedy? Is it true that human precautions cannot safeguard the operations of airships? Is it wise to spend $5,000,000 of public funds and to risk the lives of fifty trained men on such a conveyance? And what is the use of it, anyway?

Such are the questions serious-minded taxpayers are asking themselves as they recoil from the horror of this catastrophe. What is the use of it, anyhow?

The obvious answer to this query of course is that experiments must be made by the Army and Navy Air Service, even though pioneers are killed. A long list of such explosions is found in the history of dirigibles. The French, the Germans, the British—all experimented in airships, and all found that they exploded, sometimes without provocation. A hot spark from the motor's exhaust, an electric spark caused by a rope trailing across the wet branches of a tree, a direct hit by lightning, the friction of a wire against the fabric of the balloon's envelope—all have caused airships to explode.

Even here in the United States, on July 3, 1912, the Vaniman airship suddenly burst as it was leaving Atlantic City for a flight across the ocean, and five airmen were killed. And no longer ago than July 21, 1919, a similar mishap occurred over a bank in Chicago, killing non-participants and spectators, as well as members of the crew. When such irrefutable proof exists as to the risks of this method of flight, what advantages are important enough to be sought in further experimentation?

There is one advantage that lighter-than-air craft have that heavier-than-air craft, such as the airplane, cannot claim. The airship because of its buoyancy can stand motionless—can hover, as it is called—while dropping its bombs; but the airplane must keep on moving, like the bicycle, or it falls. Another advantage is claimed by the airship enthusiast, that it can carry a greater weight on a single flight than can any one airplane. This latter claim is open to dispute, however, if the elements of safety and cost and speed are considered.

The cost of the ZR-2 was $2,000,000. Its hangar, or shed, cost $3,000,000 more. A small army of men was required to hold it down when landing or when leaving the ground, else a slight breeze blowing against its huge bulk might wreck it against near-by trees or buildings. This $5,000,000 investment, it is claimed, represents an air vehicle that could transport fifty tons of freight, at the rate of sixty miles per hour. Designed for seventy-five miles per hour, the ZR-2 actually made fifty. At sixty miles per hour she broke in two.

The same amount of money spent on airplanes would buy one hundred machines capable of carrying one ton each. And these airplanes would carry this double amount of tonnage at double the rate of speed. The airplanes would not only be free from the so obvious danger of explosion, but their handling would not require one-tenth of the man power that is needed for the one airship. The hangar to store them would not cost one-tenth the amount of the one airship hangar.

Is it, then, solely its power to hover that warrants our expenditure of five million dollars for one of these dangerous craft? Can any amount of experimentation succeed in moving this gigantic mass of buoyant gas through the sky as swiftly as the airplane flies?

Germany built more than one hundred

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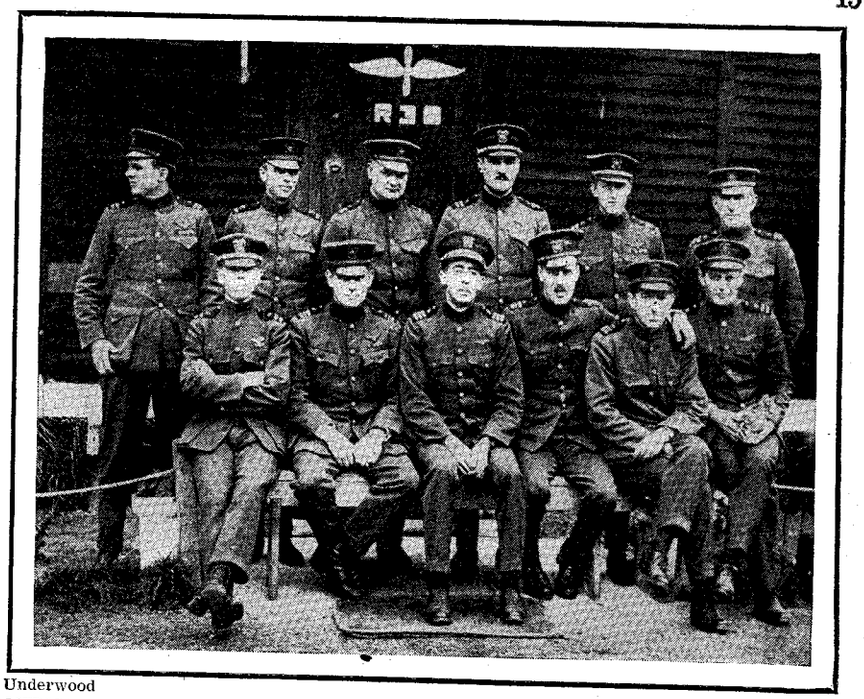
Zeppelins, many of which were used during the war for night bombing over England. But it was quickly demonstrated that the swifter British airplanes could overtake and destroy these sluggish monsters. Germany abandoned this method of bombing and returned to airplanes; the Zeppelins were used only in areas safe from attack, such as on scouting cruises over Heligoland and the North Sea.

England had sixteen great dirigibles built, under the impression that she must compete with Germany along this line. They were of no service whatever during the war, and a short time ago England offered to give away the airships she had remaining, only to find that nobody would accept them even as a gift. A building to contain one of these giants costs more to build than the airship itself. In spite of every precaution, almost every airship that has been flown has met with disaster. They are not safe for two reasons—first, hydrogen gas explodes despite all precautions; second, their great bulk renders them subject to the mercy of the wind when they are near the ground. No wonder nobody wanted to accept such white elephants.

In peace-time commerce speed becomes the fundamental requirement in aircraft which seek to displace the older methods of transportation. The airplane of today flies at a speed of one hundred and fifty miles per hour. This speed is greater than that of any other known means of transportation. The airplane, therefore, performs a service that the railway train or the ships of the sea cannot render.

The ill-fated ZR-2 was designed to make seventy-five miles an hour. She was to be the last word in airship construction. It was essential that she be able to attain a speed of above sixty miles per hour, else she would not be able to rival the modern express train in service. If fifty tons of express is to be transported from New York to Chicago every day, the airship of sixty-miles-an-hour speed would hardly recommend itself as a competitor of the railway express, for they would require approximately the same length of time for the journey. And if the sixty-mile-an-hour airship encountered a contrary wind of fifty miles per hour, she would require about four days to reach Chicago. The topmost speed must be obtained.

If the whole truth were known concerning the destruction of the ZR-2, it would doubtless be found that this very striving for topmost speed was its undoing. The ZR-2 had been making fifty miles per hour. Her commanding officer, Commander Wann, who survived the accident, stated that he had just increased her speed to sixty miles per hour when the girders broke and the long cigar-shaped balloon buckled up. Both the bow and the stern of the ship tilted down, while the crack in the middle pressed up. This is precisely what would tend to follow a sudden increase in strain against girders that were fashioned too weak.



Underwood

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS WHO WERE TO HAVE BROUGHT THE ZR-2 ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

(At least six of these officers were on the dirigible when it collapsed, and were lost.) The officers, reading from left to right, are: Seated (1) Lieutenant H. W. Hoyt; (2) Lieutenant-Commander E. Coil; (3) Commander L. T. Maxfield; (4) Lieutenant-Commander V. M. Bieg; (5) Lieutenant R. Y. Pennoyer; (6) Lieutenant John B. Lawrence. Standing: (1) Lieutenant M. H. Esterly; (2) Dr. Taylor (?); (3) Lieutenant Tinker (?); (4) Lieutenant T. B. Null; (5) Lieutenant Charles G. Little; (6) Lieutenant J. B. Anderson

The power plant of the ZR-2 was suspended below the keel of the great gas-bag overhead. Certain rigid braces attached these motors and their propellers to the girders of the framework. When the motors increased their revolutions and the propellers produced a swifter forward motion, this motion was communicated to the sluggish mass above by means of these certain rigid braces. Until momentum was acquired, this forward pull amounted to an unusual strain at the spot where the braces attached themselves to the girders. Either a weakness in the metal itself or insufficient strength of the structure permitted the girder to break. The envelope buckled, ripping the flimsy envelope which contained the gas and bringing this gas into contact with the flaming sparks which were issuing from the exhaust of the racing motors. The topmost speed of the ZR-2 should have been fifty miles per hour.

Had the imprisoned gas been helium instead of hydrogen no such disaster could have befallen her. Helium is a non-inflammable gas, possessing a buoyancy only eight per cent less than that of hydrogen. But it is an expensive gas to produce, and none exists in England. Millions were spent upon its production in the United States; for its use by our observation balloons in time of war would have rendered them far less vulnerable to attack. But with the end of the war the production of helium gas in this country virtually ceased. The balloon men desired helium, but those in authority considered it more economical to use hydrogen for the trifling amount of ballooning to be done in peace time. Would that the same desire for economy had actuated these authorities and had prevented the purchase of the monster ZR-2!

Great catastrophes such as this awaken the minds and the imaginations of the citizens as well as of those in authority. After England and France and Germany abandoned their battleship-building programme our Congress authorized an expenditure of almost half a billion dollars this year for battleships and dreadnoughts, only to discover, on July 21, that a $40,000,000 dreadnought could be easily destroyed by a $40,000 airplane. The fact that not one of the naval officers believed this lugubrious truth until they saw the Ostfriesland sink before their eyes, fifteen minutes after the two bombs struck the water, illustrates the extent to which our bureaus in Washington have fallen behind the times.

And now, after England and Germany have abandoned their airship building, the United States, sorrowing under this recent loss, begins to realize why. It is because the airship will not do. As aircraft, they are not as efficient as airplanes; they are not as safe; they are not as swift; they are not as cheap. Their one intrinsic merit is that they can hover.

No possible necessity should again subject our airmen or our public to the danger of flying with explosive hydrogen gas. And even with helium gas for buoyancy the mammoth airship must explain its right to existence. The lesson of the tragedy of the ZR-2 will be cheaply learned if it has demonstrated to the public of the United States that the airship will not do.

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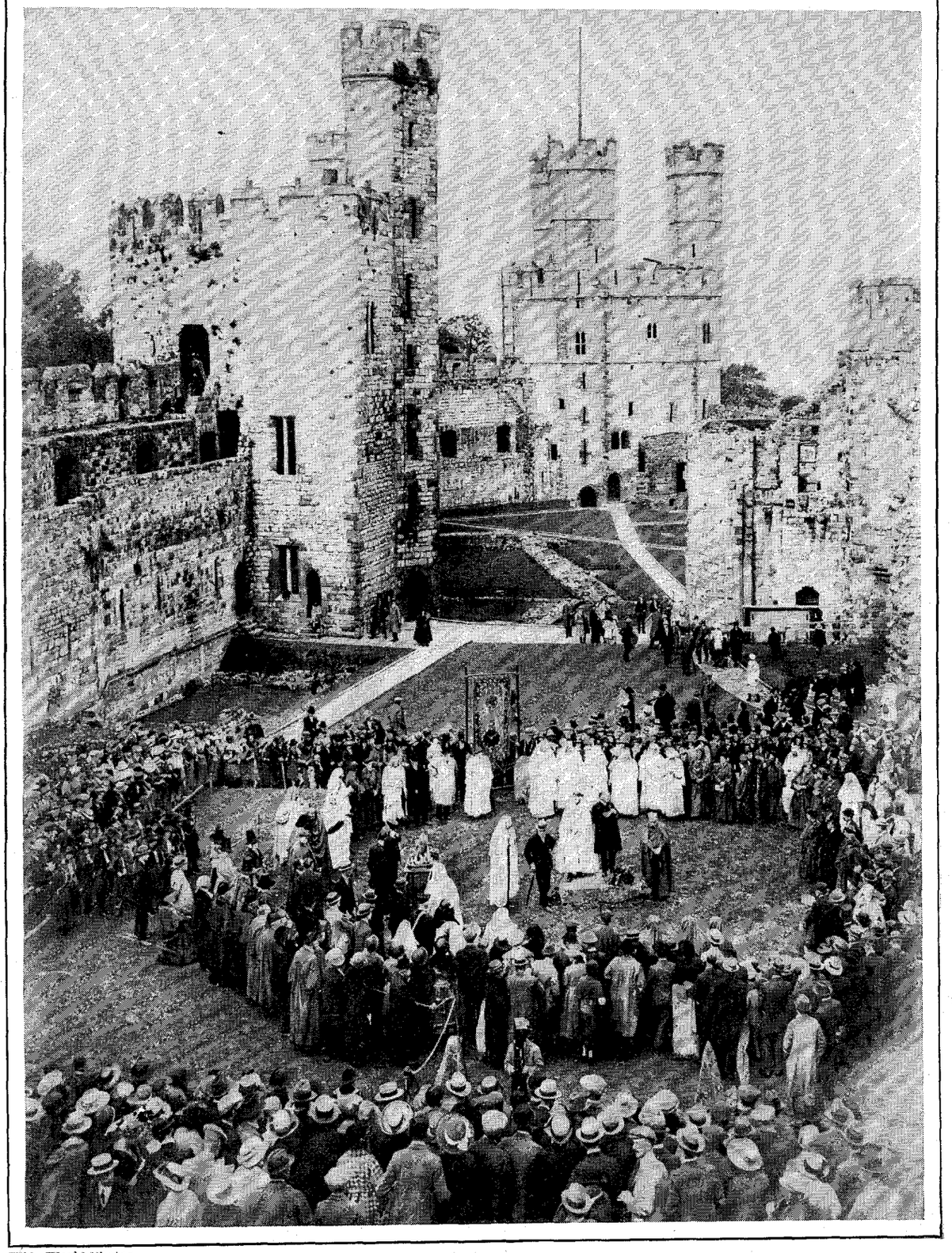
# "CEREMONIOUS AND



Wide World Photos

THE EISTEDDFOD, THE WELSH NATIONAL FESTIVAL, AT CARNARVON CASTLE

The Eisteddfod is an annual event in Wales at which all the finest harpists and players on the lyre gather to play before the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Wales, who act as judges. The photograph shows the scene during the preliminary service before the competition has begun

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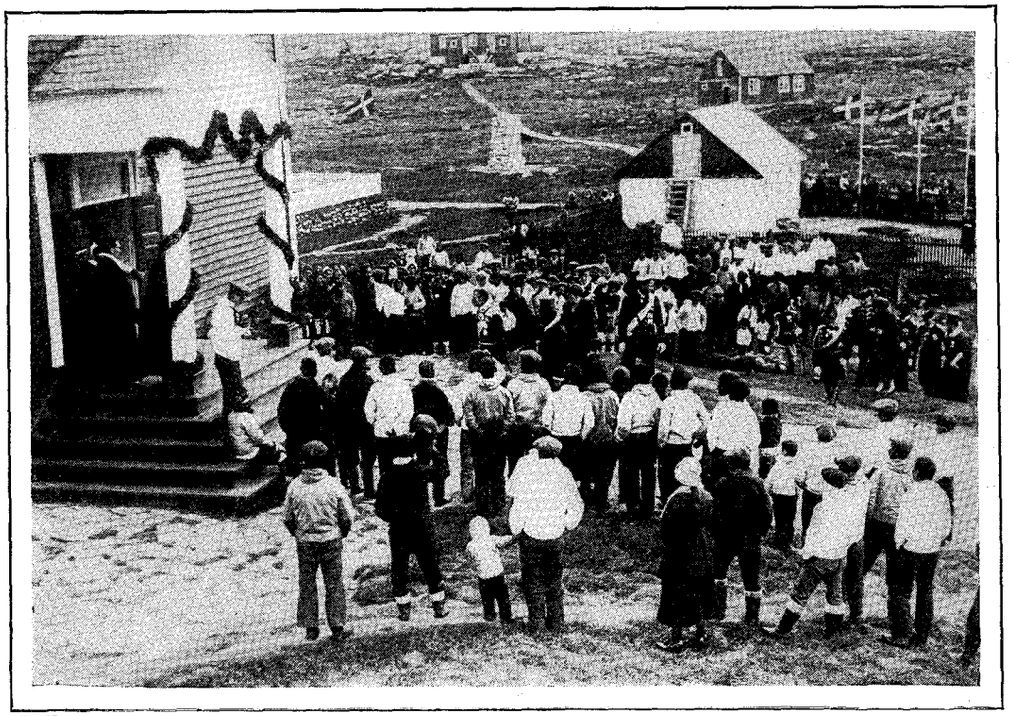

(C) Keystone

GREENLAND GREETS THE DANISH KING

The photograph shows a scene at Goodhope, Greenland, with the inhabitants assembled to welcome the royal visitors

International

CARDINAL MERCIER AT THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW LIBRARY AT LOUVAIN

The splendid library at Louvain, it will be remembered, was destroyed by the Germans. Americans have contributed a large sum for a new library. M. Poincaré, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Monaco, Cardinal Mercier, and many other distinguished personages took part in the ceremonies

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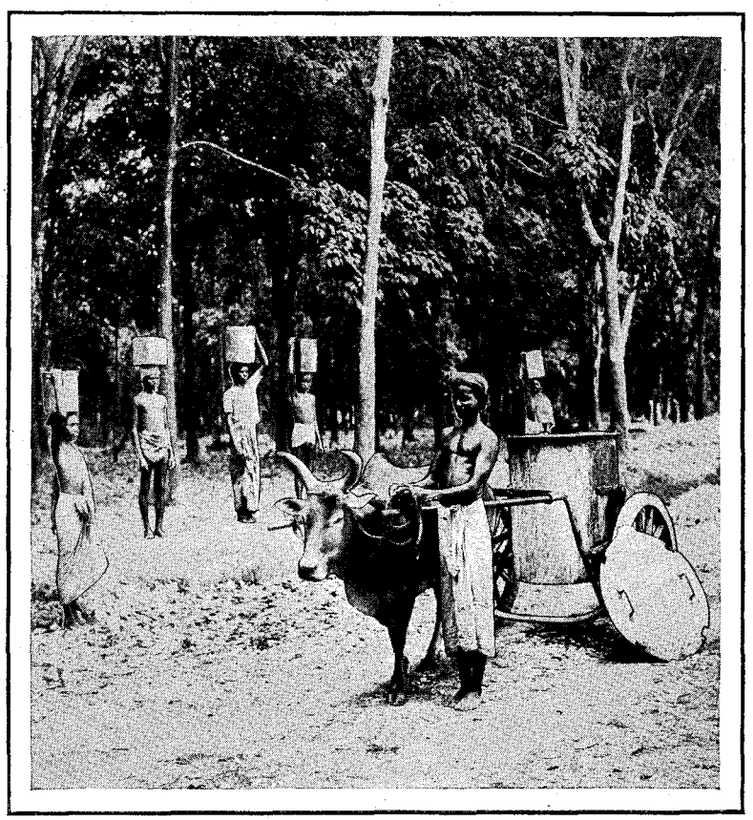
# RUBBER'S RIGHT OF WAY

## BY EDWARD S. BABCOX



"THERE IS A GROWING SENTIMENT IN AMERICA THAT WE SHOULD CONTROL OUR SOURCES OF RUBBER SUPPLY, AND EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO PERMIT ITS GREATER CULTIVATION IN THE PHILIPPINES, WHERE NOW TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES ARE ALL ONE INDIVIDUAL MAY OWN"

GOLD and good resolutions are popularly supposed to pave, respectively, the streets of heaven and the road to hell. More ordinary pavements have ranged from cedar blocks to tarvia. And now comes Thomas A. Edison with the statement that it is commercially possible to cover streets with rubber as well as the tires of the vehicles which traverse them.

The future of rubber is full of interesting probabilities. Already we have rubber traveling bags, suit-cases, and portfolios; we may look for rubber to replace leather in many fields. Yet less than forty years ago a rubber pioneer was jeered by the Fire Department of Cincinnati for suggesting rubber hose to replace the then universally used leather fire-hose!

One of these days you'll buy a hat with a rubber sweatband. It will be light, porous, "cushiony," and comfortable. Thousands of trouser belts made of rubber compound are now sold daily. They are much cheaper than leather, last longer, do not wrinkle, crack, or become frazzle-edged. They have just enough stretch, and can be washed. Whoever thought of washing *leather* belts?

Last year America produced enough rubber heels to make a pile thirty-four miles high; seventy-five per cent of all shoes made in 1921 will have rubber heels. Rubber soles will outwear leather and will be much more widely used after further improvements now under way are concluded.

The other day a rubber man showed me a piece of hard, solid rubber compound to be used as inside sheeting or wainscoting for rooms. Rubber gasoline tanks for airplanes, lately patented, though punctured fifty times by bullets, do not leak! All-rubber bathing suits are being worn. Innumerable new rubber toys are shown. Shaving-mugs, teapot spouts, umbrella covering, acid carboys, lathing, floor covering, and furniture made of rubber are being projected.

### THE HOPES OF ENGLAND AND EDISON

Before me is the annual report of Rubber Roadways, Limited, an English corporation, organized to pave streets with rubber; for years a certain prominent London street has been rubber-paved. Think what that would mean on streets adjacent to hospitals and schools!

In opening the International Rubber Exhibition in London on June 3, Sir Ernest Birch reported that the Rubber Growers' Association had offered $25,000 in prizes for new uses for rubber. Over two thousand entries have been received. Sir Ernest emphasized the need of rubber as floor covering, and urged that English rail stations should reduce the noise by using rubber on pavements, floors, and package trucks. In America we've done this already.

My friend Thomas A. Edison writes:

> I have great faith in the future of that most wonderful of all colloids, india-rubber.
>
> Since the great success of the rubber plantations in Asia, the cost of producing crude rubber has been so surprisingly reduced that it now opens a very extensive field of use.
>
> The recent discovery of the English chemist Peachey of a method of vulcanizing rubber at ordinary temperatures with inexpensive steam heat permits its use in hundreds of directions which were not possible until this discovery was made.
>
> With the Peachey process we can mix fibers and material of all kinds with the rubber without the fibers, etc., being attacked or changed in the slightest.
>
> It is now commercially possible to cover streets with rubber as well as the tires on the vehicles which pass over the streets. The linoleum industry will be able greatly to increase the beauty and quality of their products. In fact, the rubber field is now immense by reason of the cheap production in rubber plantations and chemical discoveries.

Rubber has come into almost innumerable contacts with modern life. An official of one large rubber company declares that rubber is "with us from the cradle to the grave—the nipple on the nursing bottle and the little bumpers on the lid of the casket." Speaking of rubber, he continues:

> Whether it be found in the hose of the city fire department, an ice-bag to reduce a fever, a hot-water bottle to check a chill, or an automobile tire to reduce shock and jar, it is a singular fact that the fundamental purpose of rubber is to conserve human life and promote comfort. Wherever it is used it is always protecting something. It is the rubber receiver and transmitter that makes the telephone safe. It is the rubber raincoat that keeps you dry, and rubber insulation conserves electrical power. It prevents waste in a thousand different ways.
>
> We are inclined to overlook the important function of tires in highway transportation. Over one hundred years ago an ingenious Englishman invented a self-propelled vehicle for highway service, but, while feasible from every other point of view, it lacked speed. The horse and wagon traveled faster, and naturally this sounded the death knell of that early type of car. It was only when pneumatic tires were applied to the motor car that it achieved the necessary speed to make it commercially practicable. Hence it is not overdrawing the picture to say that the third largest industry in the country is dependent upon rubber for its being.

### DISCOVERED BY COLUMBUS

When Columbus discovered America in 1492, he found the natives playing



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CENSUS OF 1921 REVEALS MAGNITUDE OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

| | 1919 | 1914 |
|---|---|---|
| Auto tires made | 22,727,000 | 8,022,000 |
| Value | $485,904,000 | $105,679,000 |
| Rubber boots made (pairs) | 9,208,000 | 4,025,000 |
| Value | $26,067,000 | $12,648,000 |
| Heels (pairs) | 126,572,000 | Not reported |
| Value | $14,238,000 | Not reported |
| Drug sundries—value | $13,834,000 | $7,512,000 |
| Number of establishments | 475 | 342 |
| Total value of above and all other rubber goods | $1,138,216,000 | $300,994,000 |

with balls that bounced. These curious balls were made from a milky substance exuded from certain trees; from it the Indians also made crude moccasins, shoes, and garments, vulcanizing them in a rough way over their wood fires. Samples of these articles were taken to Spain, and the story is told that to the King of Spain Columbus presented the first complete suit of rubber clothing—unique, waterproof, wonderful—but one day the King wore his suit too long in the blazing sun, with disastrous results, for the suit had not been vulcanized.

In 1770 an Englishman named Priestley discovered that rubber would erase pencil marks; and from this episode its name is derived. Soon afterwards McIntosh, another Englishman, discovered that rubber was waterproof for clothing; hence the raincoat long known as the mackintosh.

The next important step in the commercial development of rubber occurred in 1831 when Charles Goodyear, an American, began extensive experiments to improve the quality of rubber goods. He was not a trained scientist, but was fascinated by the study of rubber. In his note-book was found this statement:

> I was encouraged in my efforts to improve the quality of rubber goods by the reflection that that which is hidden and unknown and cannot be discovered by scientific research will most likely be discovered by accident if at all, and by the man who applies himself most persistently to the subject, and is most observing of everything relating thereto.

This being Goodyear's belief, he neglected the wants of his family and borrowed all the money he could from friends and persisted in experimenting with rubber for seven years before he discovered vulcanization.

In 1835 he manufactured shoes, but failed and became bankrupt. Still Goodyear persisted, willing to proceed with his experiments in face of the fact that he knew he was bringing great distress upon himself and family and knew that he would be debarred from the sympathy of other people.

From Nathaniel Haywood and his family, Goodyear learned to mix sulphur with rubber, but it never occurred to him to try the effect of heat until he accidentally dropped some of the compound on a hot stove.

That "accident" meant as much to civilization, some say, as Benjamin Franklin's experience with his famous kite in the lightning storm.

### WHITE GOLD

Brazil, the upper Amazon region, was for years the rubber-producing center. Para was the shipping port. Hence Para (pronounced Pa-ráh) became the trade vernacular for fine rubber—"Fine Up-River Para," as we say.

Volumes have been written on the romance of the aborigines developing riches overnight with their "white gold." And with English and American inventive genius perfecting ways of utilizing the "latex" (a white, milky fluid exuded from the bark, *not* the sap) there came a great demand for the jungle product. The latex was gathered by natives by tapping the trees and placing cups under the taps. Over a wood fire was turned a paddle (usually supported by crotches on either side of the fire) which was repeatedly dipped in the tub of latex. The smoke acted chemically and solidified or coagulated the liquid. When a ball or "ham" of forty to eighty pounds was on the stick, it was cut off and shipped, in the early days at a cost of two to three dollars a pound, to American manufacturers.

"BRAZIL, THE UPPER AMAZON REGION, WAS FOR YEARS THE RUBBER-PRODUCING CENTER"

In the 1870's Selden began the work which resulted in the gas engine, and from that work was born the automobile industry of to-day.

About the same time, far off in Brazil, Henry A. Wickham, an Englishman, conceived the idea of transplanting rubber trees from the Far East and cultivating them in orderly plantation fashion. His idea was to organize rubber production—to get away from the tropical weather, jungle, and fevers. The little plants were set out at Kew Gardens, London, in June, 1876. In August thirty-eight cases were shipped to Ceylon. The first tree flowered at Heveratgoda in 1881, and tapping began. In 1884, after the thinning-out process, there were one thousand bearing trees. In 1893 seeds were distributed to Ceylon planters. Malaya, unlike Ceylon, fostered rubber, while Ceylon grew tea.

Cultivation and planting continued, and in 1900 four tons of plantation rubber was produced. In 1905 there were 116,500 acres of trees, in 1919 about 2,910,750 acres, and last year the output was 343,731 tons of rubber, of which seventy per cent was consumed in the United States.

England controls the rubber-plantation industry and claims investments aggregating $900,000,000. But there is a growing sentiment in America that we should control our sources of rubber supply, and efforts have been made to permit its greater cultivation in the Philippines, where now 2,500 acres are all one individual may own.

During the war, to prevent rubber reaching Germany, Americans were pledged to the British Government to ship no goods made of English rubber into the Central Empire. Before this, it will be recalled that the submarine freighter Deutschland, which visited our shores, took back a limited cargo of vital essentials, most of it being rubber. Even then Germany's motor cars ran on tires of rags, paper, and wood.

Up to early in 1920 the rubber plants of America had seldom, if ever, been able to keep up with their orders. Production had been the great problem. Buildings were added, new land secured, cotton plantations and rubber plantations bought to insure ample raw materials.

The war brought the climax, and twenty-four hours of work a day was the rule. It was then that Akron gained the reputation of "standing room only." They said that its people used their beds in eight-hour shifts, that they lived in tents. I never saw either of these, except perhaps in rare, isolated cases. Anyway, to a trained journalist and

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observer who spent a few days in Akron, the people appeared in that guise.

I well remember the day in 1917 when Pershing's cable for gas masks reached Akron. This factory at once agreed to make this part, that factory another part. In record time the War Department got results from Akron on masks, artillery tires, balloons, airplane fabric, boots, hospital supplies, cable insulation.

The armistice found Akron at its peak. For two years and more it has been coming down that mountain. All business has. We entered the so-called buyers' strike, but it has been well for business to stop and take account of itself. Charles M. Schwab said at South Bend in early June that he believed this present condition to be the best thing that ever happened to American business.

Rubber was among the first to feel the corrective influence of a readjustment. There have been a few receiverships and the plants sold, but the significant feature of this is that the plants have been in every case taken over by other rubber men, who will continue their operation as rubber factories.

"TO THE KING OF SPAIN COLUMBUS PRESENTED THE FIRST COMPLETE SUIT OF RUBBER CLOTHING"

Rubber has made its way, by its own well-earned right of way, into innumerable services to human life. The rubber manufacturers are not worried about the future. Their organizations, like their products, have on the whole had enough shock-absorbing quality to traverse the recent rough going without undue disturbance, and enough resiliency to adapt themselves readily to changing requirements.

# INDUSTRY AND THE GOLDEN RULE

## BY KINGSLEY MOSES

A CLEVER essayist, writing on the subject of platitudes, comments on the fact that every fundamental truth which underlies a platitude has become so familiar that it is ignored. Constant dripping wears away a stone, and repetition is infinitely tedious. But the fact remains that water will still cause stone to disintegrate, and that two and two still totals four, no matter how many million times the formula is repeated.

So in any discussion that supports a practical application of the Golden Rule there is certain to be a superior chorus of disdain to the tune that: "We all know that!" Certainly, "We all know that." But do we follow it?

During the past year the writer has had occasion to interview the leading executives of several hundred of the largest manufacturing plants in the East and Middle West, and in the course of these interviews the question, "What is the matter with industry?" has generally arisen. Even to tabulate the answers would fill several columns of a magazine, while to give space to the remedies suggested would crowd out all the material of one issue of any periodical.

Yet, oddly enough, the question of personal relationship between employer and employed is very rarely considered. "Is it my fault, or is it his fault?" is a question scarcely ever voiced, practically never answered. Yet, as surely as agitation prospers and radicalism finds root, the real difficulty may be solved only by an honest answer to this question.

And of course to answer this question it is necessary to go back directly to the Golden Rule.

Only fifty years ago, when the bloody hostilities between the miners and coal operators in eastern Pennsylvania first marked the awakening of organized labor, the movement was looked upon by solid and substantial citizens as a most heinous infraction of the law; as shameful and intolerable as a race riot, a gigantic bank burglary, or an armed mutiny upon the high seas. Wholesale hangings marked the swift vengeance that followed the crimes of the "Molly McGuires," as the famous gang of labor agitators about Pottsville, Pennsylvania, was called. And, summary and severe as was the penalty, there was hardly a single protest audible. The serene sovereignty of the employer was undisturbed and unquestioned. Who then would have dared to dream that one of those miners would eventually sit for eight years in the Cabinet of the President of the United States?

But as time passed, and with education and study the intelligence of the average workingman increased, there followed a succession of labor disorders which familiarized the public with the workingman's point of view. In the universities especially were those who dared query, "Well, *is* labor being fairly treated?"

### IS LABOR FAIRLY TREATED?

This liberal attitude of mind rapidly spread. And with the general establishment of local unions and their gradual consolidation into larger National bodies the question was kept constantly before the public, until a very large percentage of the people became convinced that the workingman was not receiving his just due. As always, a liberal movement attracted many of the best intellects of the country, and the side of labor was championed by many fevered protagonists: politicians, orators, and editors, who made up in eloquence for whatever they lacked in wisdom. Finally, only some ten years ago there arrived a period when it was rather fashionable to consider the labor side of the controversy all right and the tenets of capitalism all wrong. It was the Golden Age of the man with the muck-rake.

The majority of sane souls with which America is blessed, who knew perfectly well that in no controversy is the right wholly and absolutely on one side, were, for the time at least, inarticulate.

During the late war conditions put labor into a position of imposing command. The success of the war was dependent upon the products of labor. And labor was not slow to realize its power. To mulct the employer was, in many instances, a pleasant and profitable sort of game. So when as a result of overstocked markets and inflated prices the industrial crash arrived last fall, the employer sat back not wholly heartbroken.

"They've had me by the throat for a long four years; now I've got them. I can afford to wait. They can't." That is the sort of thing one hears very frequently to-day.

Suggest the Golden Rule? Yes, and receive the beautifully garbled version: "I do unto others as others have done unto me."

### UNEMPLOYMENT

There are those, however, more thoughtful, more far-sighted, who refuse to take this spiteful attitude. And with the very evident increase in unemployment, with all the accompanying evils and ills of such an unhealthy state, even the more complacent of the ultra-conservatives are beginning to evince uneasiness.

This summer the number of people out of work was estimated variously from three millions to five millions. That means, on the basis of four to a family, that from twelve to twenty million people in this country are without a regular source of income. The figure is indeed appalling.

Chaos in Europe is quite comprehensible. But in the United States, rich, fundamentally sound, normally prosperous, what can be the cause for such a sad and unusual state of affairs?

There is but one answer, even when the explanations of that answer were as diverse as: "There is no present market for our goods;" "We are overstocked;" "We cannot get competent workmen;" "We have decided to hold out for an open shop;" "We must cut our wage

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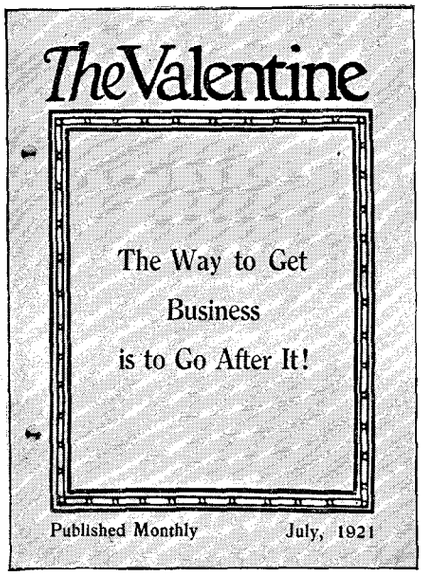



VALENTINE & COMPANY

scale;" "We are carrying twice too many men;" "Foreign exchange makes export impossible." But the answer itself was: "We cannot sell profitably."

SLACK SALES

And since, because of many and various reasons, it was indeed impossible to sell advantageously, manufacturers generally accepted conditions as they were and adopted the simple expedient of shutting their doors and discharging their workers. So unemployment in all the industrial centers has grown and grown.

But more important and significant even than the industrial depression itself is the fact that there are to be found many manufacturers who do not yet seem to be particularly concerned about either the present or the future situation. There is in the front office of many plants a singular mental inertia, a carelessness as to the importance of remedying a situation which still continues to get worse.

BEDEVILING THE EMPLOYER

The weak spot in this attitude of certain employers is discerned in the realization that labor also has some highly intelligent captains. There is much significance in the declaration of Mr. Gompers that—

> Whether we are to have a stabilization of industrial conditions, or whether we are to have a state of turmoil, depends to a large degree upon the policies to be adopted by large employers in this country. Developments from day to day make it clear that we have arrived at a time when deflation cannot longer be postponed. If large employers are to make the effort to pass the burden of deflation along to the working people, a great protest on their part will be inevitable.

On the employers' side, on the other hand, is a long record of grievances. One of the great shoe manufacturers says, for instance: "I increased the wage scale in our plant fifty per cent for a certain type of work on boot soles, twenty-five per cent for another type of work. Whenever it was possible, many men entitled only to the twenty-five per cent higher rate claimed that the work they had done had come within the class of work paid at the fifty per cent rate, and so cheated me out of twenty-five per cent more. This was the return for my generosity."

"Did you not act?"

"Yes. And my operatives walked out."

"Did their local back them up?"

"No," with some bitterness; "oddly enough, after a full explanation the local decided officially that the strike was unjustified."

"Then the matter was settled satisfactorily?"

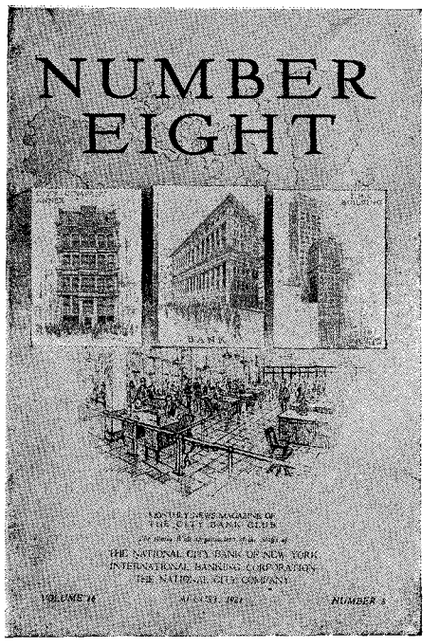
The employer grinned; a rather wry sort of a grin it was.

"No; the matter was not settled satisfactorily. For some reason, still unknown, the authorities of the local changed their minds the next day, and called my men out again."

"Any other instance of such unfairness?"

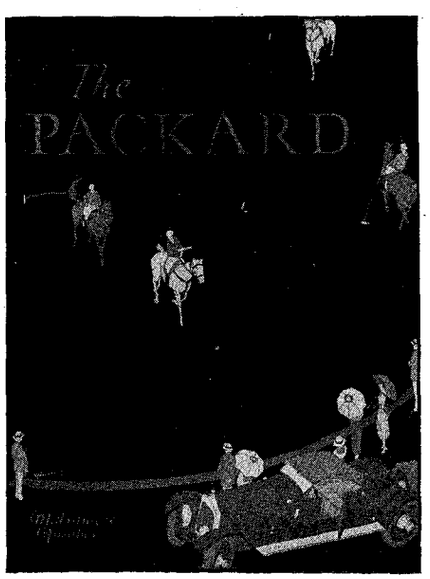
"Just one; to illustrate the point of view of the men. Last summer we painted the plant. It needed it. But one of the foremen said to me: 'I don't see why you don't give us all the money you're wasting on the outside of the factory.' Well, when I told him that the job cost three thousand dollars, and asked him how far such a sum would

*On this page are reproduced covers of five house organs of divers types. Not all meet fully the requirements laid down by Mr. Moses, but each in its own way stands for a more direct and human relationship between employer and employee.*

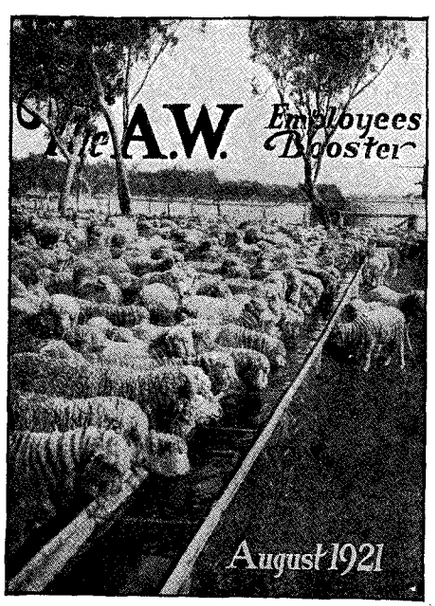



THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

COLGATE & COMPANY




THE PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY




THE AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

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go among over a thousand employees, he didn't seem particularly pleased."

Take another instance of an attempt to help. At the demand of its men a large factory installed a profit-sharing plan. Things went beautifully until the business slump arrived. The day came when a ten per cent loss was shown. That day the men struck for a return to their former wage scale.

That is the sort of thing that discourages benevolent-minded employers.

Then too there is the employer who says: "They let others fight while they held their nice, safe jobs at home. Then they held us up because they knew we had to produce the goods to help the others win their fight. They bought silk shirts and victrolas and automobiles, while the others risked their lives for a dollar a day. Now let them suffer a little."

These, indeed, are extreme instances of some of the present feeling. There are many large industries—and the larger the industry, the bigger the man, for it takes big men to run big businesses—that are really thinking in terms of improvement and progress.

### JUST ONE REMEDY AFTER ANOTHER

The expedients attempted are manifold, and are in many cases destined to ultimate success. From such employers as these may be expected a lead that will gradually be followed by the lesser men, so that eventually the labor-capital condition may be put more securely upon a sound and practical basis. To illustrate:

There is a movement to give the operative a share in the business by allowing him to buy stock at a considerable reduction upon its par value, settling upon an easy payment plan. This method is generally held in high favor. But in certain cases it fails miserably, either because of the natural suspicion long dormant in the employee that any advance by capital is to be deeply suspected, or, rarely, because of a valid doubt as to the real worth of the securities offered.

There is the profit-sharing plan, as mentioned previously. But this idea is always susceptible to the objection previously used as an unhappy example. If the plant loses money, the employee loses money; and not many workmen are educated to that degree of philosophy.

A third expedient is to allow the operative a share in the actual control of the plant. In Italy such an opportunity is now officially offered by the Government. There are, naturally, obvious difficulties; to expect a good glass-blower to act sagaciously upon a delicate question of credit or to put the sales policy in the hands of the office stenographer is as injudicious as to anticipate that the advertising manager will prove a conspicuous success as fireman in the engine-room. Actual plant operation by the workmen had its dramatic test in North Italy not long ago; and the painful consequences to the workmen themselves is answer enough to that ideal of the Utopians.

The fallacy involved in all these plans demonstrates that in an industry as well as in an army the need still persists for the single command. Industry demands efficiency, and efficiency still depends upon a single responsible leader. The difficulty is with the leader himself, after all; and it is by no upheaval of the whole economic system that we shall solve the labor problem.

So it is that those plants which have been most conspicuously successful have depended rather upon securing between the leader and his workmen a better and more thorough understanding. To this end have been established such institutions as departments of welfare and of industrial relations, athletic leagues, foremen's meetings, and so forth.

### CHARLES LAMB'S SOLUTION

The whole idea involved is that there may be established between employer and employed a relationship somewhat approximating the personal good fellowship of the old days, when the owner of the barrel factory played checkers with his journeymen coopers in the country store and swapped tobacco with the mechanic whose task it was to coax the ancient steam-engine into daily animation. The old-time employer knew his men and their wives and their children; and the men had known the boss's wife when she was a long-legged twelve-year old and wore her tow hair in pigtails; and had seen the boss himself pulled out of the ice hole in the "crik" by their own foreman's father. What labor troubles there were in those days were settled face to face and man to man.

It all goes back to the condition so well expressed by the genial author of the "Essays of Elia." Lamb, with his usual hop-skip-and-jump peculiarity of speech, once said: "I h-h-h-hate that man!"

"Why, Charles," objected a mutual acquaintance of Lamb and the man referred to, "you don't even know him."

"That's it," acquiesced the eccentric Charles, blandly; "if I k-k-k-knew him I c-c-c-couldn't hate him."

### ADVERTISING TO THE WORKERS

It is to supply this lost relation between executive and employee that many industries have found the plant magazine, the house organ, most useful. The joy of seeing one's name in the paper is one of the most normal of human idiosyncrasies; and the delight in gossip and the opinions of the neighbors is by no means confined to the gentler sex. How else do the "Bingville Bugles" of ten thousand hamlets eke out an existence?

In the plant paper appear notices of all the activities, all the little landmarks, that go to make up the life of the worker: engagements, birthday parties, weddings, christenings, picnics, deaths, and births; descriptions of the use of the products manufactured; short articles on health, thrift, efficiency; little stories about the history of our own country, showing what it means to be an American. All these have their place in a well-edited plant paper. Something over four hundred of the leading manufacturers of the United States now utilize such publications.

In many cases these little magazines spring up spontaneously, as an individual effort of some ambitious under-executive. And, naturally arousing popular interest, the time comes when the little sheet attracts the attention of the president. "Why can't we use this to tell them about our business? We advertise to the public, who must buy what we have to sell; why not advertise to the worker, who must produce what the public buys?"

And again, in times of commercial tensity the progressive executive may say: "Suppose we show our workers frankly and honestly what we are up against." So gradually the magazine becomes a real force for holding together, stimulating pride, increasing loyalty of the plant operatives. That man is no radical who can point to a display of goods in a Main Street window and say, "We made that!"

### "TREAT THEM RIGHT"

Emphasis is laid upon the plant magazine idea because it is the single agency through which the executive comes directly into touch with every worker in his employ. There are, too, many other factors most important in any attempt to raise the standard of conditions in manufacturing. The spirited rivalry that marks athletic contests between rival plants and the spirit that results are certainly excellent things for the solidarity of the organization. Rest-rooms and hospital facilities, careful supervision of working quarters—all of these are practically indispensable to the maintenance of an efficient operating force. Lunch-rooms, when properly conducted and made pleasant for the workers—emphasis is necessary here because in many lunch-rooms the cattle-herding principle seems to be still in vogue—are of material value.

All of these innovations, however, go back directly to the old fundamental of the relationship between employer and employed.

"Treat them right and they will treat you right," is a pretty sound formula, after all. It works. That is the proof.

In Buffalo, for instance, is a large plant with a thousand men on its payroll. There came a time recently when the work could no longer be done profitably at the old wage scale. There was plenty of work to be done; but to do it there must be a cut in wages. The head of that plant called his foremen together and explained clearly the situation. "Either," he said, "we have work at a slightly lower wage, or we have no work at all. Put it up to the men."

The foremen put it up to their workers. The workers sent in a committee of their own to the president. After an hour the committee nodded: "All right;

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we'll take the cut." So that plant is working at eighty per cent of its normal capacity, while hundreds within a radius of a few score miles are locked.

It is a good illustration; a demonstration of sanity upon both sides. To resort to the alternative of partial or entire unemployment is bad business for every one involved. For the worker it means hardship and misery, not only for himself but for all those dependent upon him; for the employer it raises a situation not only disastrous to the welfare of the general public but prejudicial to the very security of the state.

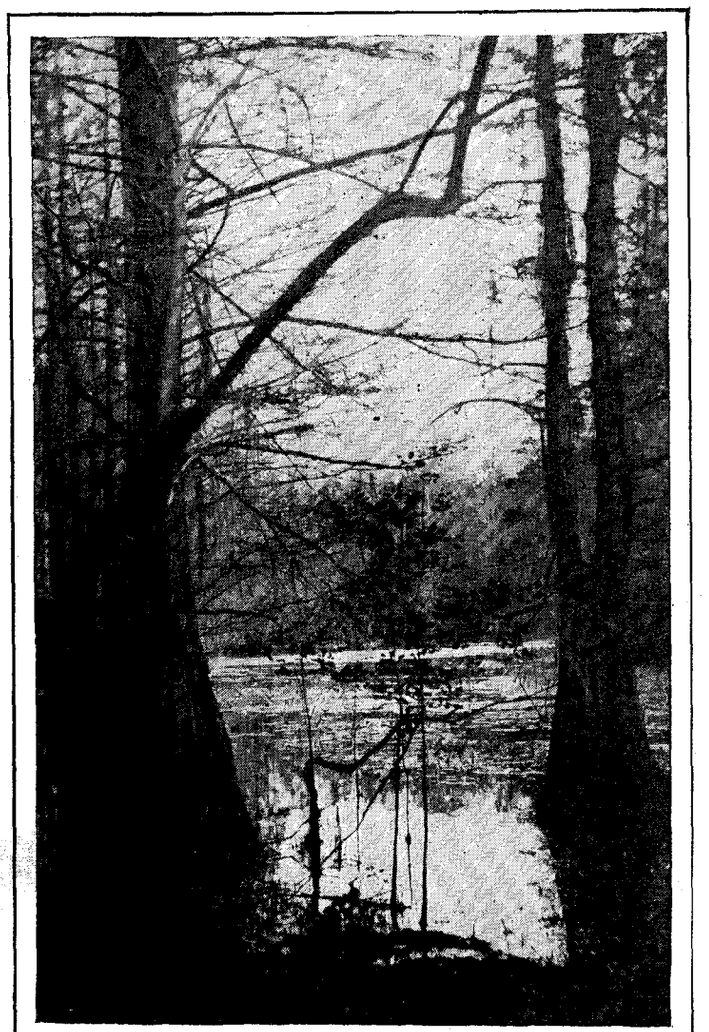
# SERPENTS OF THE TRAIL

## BY ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

FOR more than an hour I had been seated in the delightful sunshine of the Southern woods. My back was against an ancient live-oak; indeed, I was retired among the huge convolutions of the old monarch's high-heaved roots. I had seen some interesting things in wild life: a half-dozen gray squirrels disporting themselves among the dead leaves on the ground; a covey of quail trooping out of the woods toward a broomsedge; and one lone wild gobbler, beginning to roam in that purposeful and significant manner which shows that he feels the coming urge of spring. Suddenly, off to my left, there was a flash of black-and-white falling; then came a heavy thud, which was followed by the sound of slow scuffling. I quickly went over toward the scene of this encounter of the wild, and was rewarded by a strange sight. A king-snake which had been basking in the mellow sunlight on a horizontal live-oak limb some ten feet above the ground had dropped from that height upon a glass snake, which, as I came up, was in the snake-killer's fatal toils. It was assuredly a strange scene in nature in these lone and silent woods to have a grim little tragedy like that enacted. But the maneuver was characteristically clever on the part of the king-snake, or what we call the "thunderbolt," which on this occasion justified his latter appellation.

On another day, near the same spot, I saw a great king-snake pursuing another reptile; I did not catch sight of the victim, but I felt sorry for him; for never have I seen a pursuer appear more in earnest or more certain of accomplishing his design. With a lithe, rocking motion, and with his head and fore body held high off the ground, the beautiful harrier moved swiftly through the woods, threading the secret pathways with eerie assurance and with all the speed and alertness of the most crafty of hunters. The end of this chase I did not witness; but on another occasion I witnessed the behavior of a king-snake when his prey was taken from him; and the reader can judge from that incident, now described, that the thunderbolt can hardly be robbed of his kill.

A party of us had been deer hunting in October, the worst month for snakes in the pinelands of Carolina. As we gathered in the road after a drive, one of our number bore over his shoulder a long pine pole, and upon the pole a strange burden. Wrapped in final and in fatal battle were a rattler and a king-snake. They were of about the same proportions; the killer was slightly longer, and the rattler slightly bulkier in the body. This was a timber rattlesnake, and not a lordly diamond-back. When this sinister burden was deposited in the road, we separated the snakes with poles; and a difficult feat it was to drag them apart. One man of the group suggested that we have a race; and to this we agreed. We lifted the rattler across the roadside ditch and gave him a quiet chance to crawl away. Indeed, we were obliged to give him almost a half-hour before we were sure that he had made any kind of getaway. At the end of that time we set the thunderbolt down on the trail of the rattler. I shall never forget with what intelligent alacrity the king-snake followed the slot. We followed also; but we had some difficulty in so doing. About two hundred yards from the road we came upon the combatants. Once more they were locked in grim and gorgeous battle. It appeared to me that they had exactly the same "hold" on each other as they had had when first found. This second encounter we did not try to terminate. And it could have but one end, for the king-snake is complete master of the rattler. However, I



"FROM THE BORDERS OF A LAGOON I LOVE TO WATCH THE MILITARY MANEUVERS OF FROGS AND THEIR ARCH ENEMIES, THE SNAKES"

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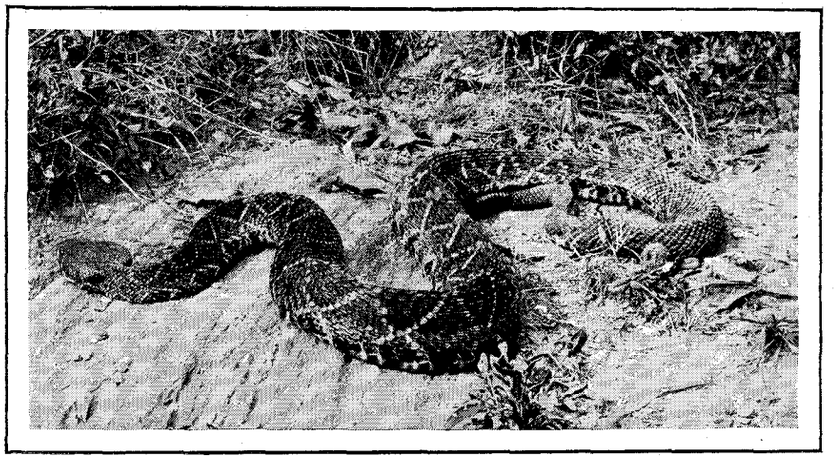


"WHAT THE SEMINOLE INDIANS USED TO CALL THE 'GREAT KING'"

doubt if any king-snake could handle one of the huge old diamond-backs that it has been my dubious privilege to encounter—regal serpents, not only of dreadful venomous power, but also of superbly formidable muscular development.

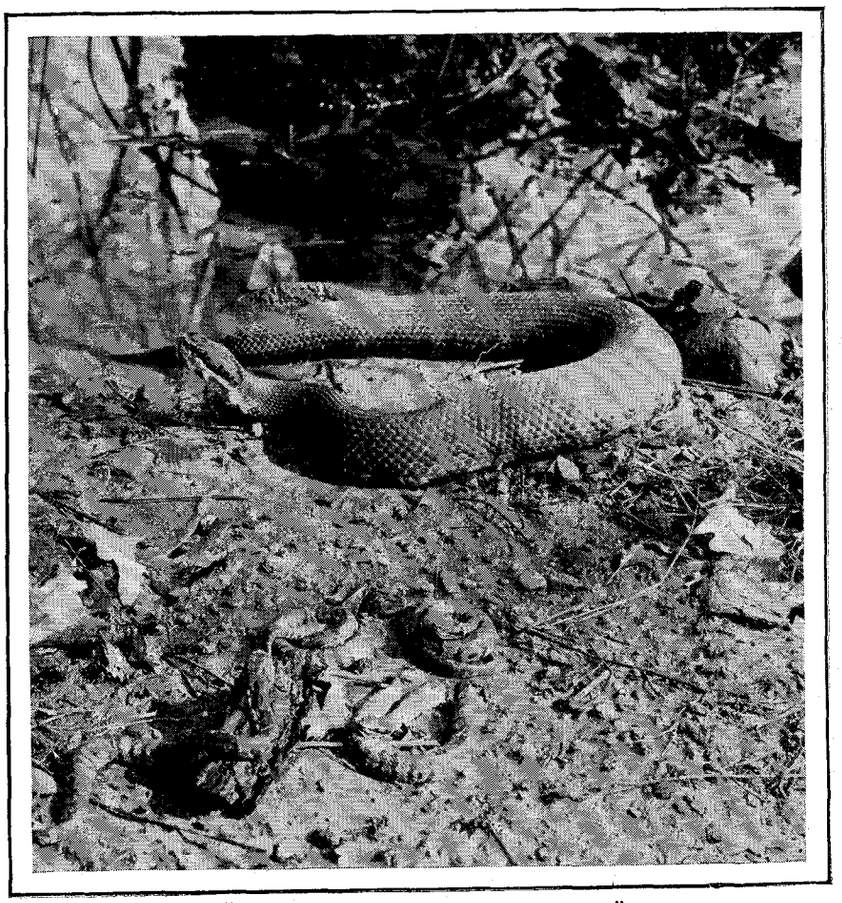
During my plantation life I have not had many meetings with the true diamond-back; nor, indeed, with his humbler relative, the timber rattler. But such encounters as have been mine have impressed me greatly. These reptiles I respect highly, and I have the natural and common dread of them. It is, however, a remarkable thing that so few persons are actually struck by the rattler; and of those struck, the majority recover. But let it not be thought that the rattlesnake's venom may not prove fatal (as a New England schoolteacher lately contended with me). I was asked to show a single instance in which the rattler had killed a man. It happens that for many years I have carefully collected data on this somewhat gruesome matter; and I can report several authentic instances. I can in each instance give names, dates, and exact circumstances of the tragedy. I will comment on two only. The first occurred near Arden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1894. I was within a mile of the scene of the accident. Two mountain children were picking blackberries along an old fence-row. The elder, some yards from the younger, heard the latter talking to something. Then suddenly there was a cry. When the elder child reached the younger, the rattler had struck it twice upon the neck (the most dangerous place). The child soon lapsed into unconsciousness, and never recovered. The snake in this instance was not killed; but it was undoubtedly a regular mountain timber rattler.

The second case I do not give without hesitation, yet it is well for every man or woman who ventures into snake country to be aware of the possible peril. Only by that caution which comes from being intelligently informed can danger be avoided. Less than a year ago, on a plantation not far south of Savannah, Georgia, two brothers were inspecting some pine timber on one of the wilder parts of their estate. Both of them were standing on a huge fallen log, which rested in a bed of ferns, huckleberry bushes, gallberries, and the like. They were talking in that absorbed fashion which is the result of the mind's being busy with appraisal when one of them stepped down from the log into the underbrush. He was instantly struck, and with no warning, by a huge diamond-back. The wound was directly in the femoral artery; and so instantaneous was the effect of the venom that the victim fell to the ground. He swooned, and within four hours he had passed away, without ever having regained consciousness. The snake, a most formidable chimera, was killed. This is a terrible example of what may happen if a man carelessly steps on what the Seminole Indians used to call "the Great King."

But rattlesnakes, especially the monster diamond-backs, are not anywhere very common; the Southwest contains more than any other region. And from about the latitude of Savannah northward reptiles hibernate from November to March, which are the very months when sportsmen are most likely to be abroad in snaky haunts.

Now, if the reader will permit me, I shall descend from the dreadful to the amusing—or shall rise, perhaps. For it is a fact that there are certain features about snake life which render it humorous, at least from the human standpoint. I shall immediately illustrate my meaning.

One day I was fishing in a big rice-field canal, which is no mean place for large-mouth bass. I had a Negro with me. Getting a somewhat sluggish strike, I tried to hook the fish, but instead, my line became fastened about a submerged snag. The Negro offered to loose it for me. He made his way down the bank; he stepped into the edge of the water, holding my line gingerly in his hand. Drawing it taut so that the direction of it into the water would locate the old snag for him, he reached down with the other hand into the depths of the muddy water. Meanwhile I waited somewhat



"THE COTTONMOUTH IS A DEADLY BRUTE"

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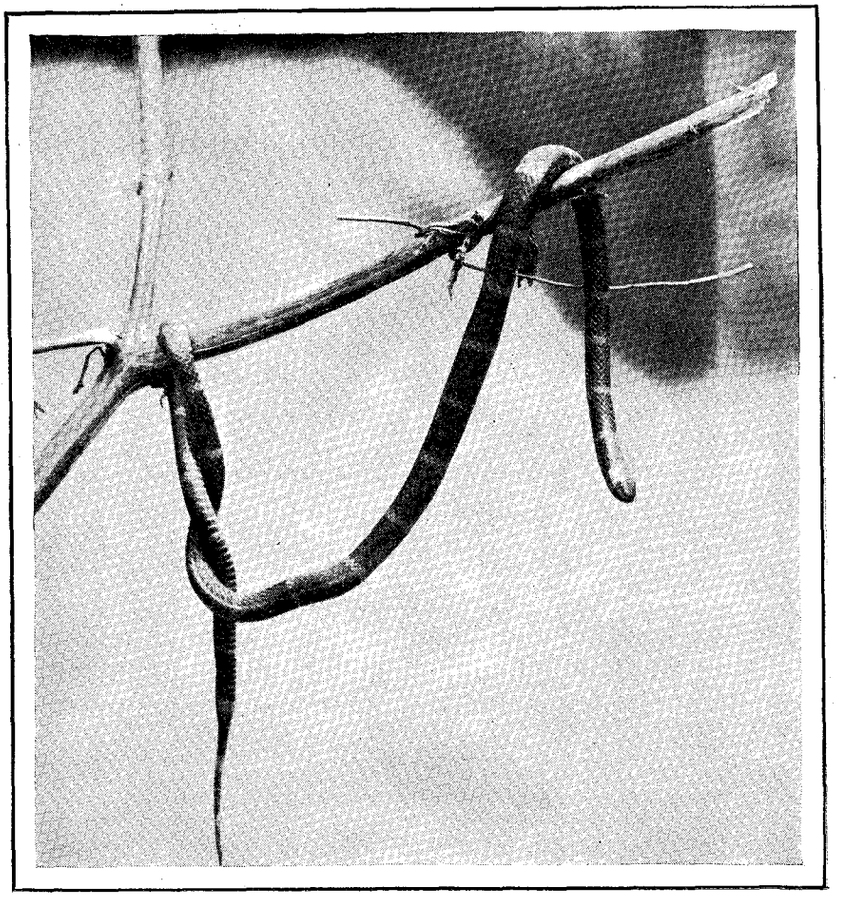
negligently, expecting nothing interesting. Suddenly the Negro cried out wildly; and he had the best reason in the world so to cry. He had managed to pull the line loose, but as it came free there emerged from the water, fast hooked, a huge rusty cottonmouth moccasin; and it swiftly wrapped itself, tail first, about the man's bare arm. For a moment we should have been in the movies. I was on the bank, holding the line sufficiently taut to keep the snake from striking the Negro, but not at all crazy about having the moccasin suddenly released and thrown into my shirt-front. But in a moment it was over, and the man was freed. Yet it took the two of us some time to get rid of our dangerous prey. I may add that in Southern rivers, in reserves, in rice-field ditches and canals, moccasins abound. Several times, in high water, I have had the cottonmouth drop into my boat from overhanging aquatic bushes, on which this snake loves to bask.

Not once, but several times, I have come upon one snake in the grimly amusing task of swallowing another snake. The contest enters the championship class when the sizes of the two reptiles approach equality. I remember seeing a moccasin trying to "get away" with a common water-snake that was almost his own length. When I found them, they had entered a difficult stage of the business. Taking proper precautions, I pulled them apart, but it was not an easy thing to do. One serpent appeared to me to be feeling about as badly abused as the other; but what surprised me was the fact that the water-snake was not yet dead. Nor did he die then. I killed the cottonmouth, which is a deadly brute; but the other snake I let go. It is harmless, though many observers take it to be a true moccasin.

When Solomon—or perhaps it was David—mentioned the way of the serpent upon the sand as passing strange, he might have made the matter more concrete had he said the way of the water-snake with the bullfrog. The enmity between these two is a ludicrous thing. The mature bullfrog is a pompous, vain, bumptious fellow; and he is a prodigious coward. From the borders of a lagoon I love to watch the military maneuvers of frogs and their arch-enemies, the snakes. The largest frogs are, I think, safe from attack; but their safety does not seem to reassure them. The most prodigiously impressive and manly bellowing will cease; the frog will shrink and cower, he will ease himself off, or he will make the leap of his life if a water-snake comes his way. I do not blame the frog. But I do find amusement in his Falstaffian ways. I remember coming one day on the margin of a rice-field upon a sight so strange that I found myself wondering if I were really awake. A tremendous water-snake had caught a medium-sized frog, but he had not by any means subdued him. The snake had the frog by the front of the head (just as I have seen a snake take a nine-inch brook trout); but the frog was using his legs to good advantage. I studied the expression on the face of the reptile; it was crafty yet disturbed, malicious, grim, catlike. There was a lively tussle, sure enough; and throughout the whole performance the bullfrog kept "bulling" in a painfully muffled fashion. I suppose this was one of the very oddest nature sounds ever heard by me: a bullfrog's lament down the very throat of his would-be murderer. But I had come in time to act as the victim's deliverer.



"THE CORAL SNAKE—AN ANOMALY IN NATURE"

One of the most curious little reptiles I know is the hog-nosed rattler, a diminutive reptile, but a genuine rattlesnake. It seldom exceeds a foot or two in length, is exceedingly active, spiteful, and irritable, and is withal a malicious youngster. In disposition it is far removed from the big rattlers, and I never knew of its bite being fatal. Another curiosity is the coral snake; an anomaly in nature. It is almost as spectacular in coloring as the Gila monster, and it has not a single resemblance to any other venomous reptile. It is slender, shapely, round, and has a small head, weak jaws, and a very small mouth. But it is a true venom-carrier. I have not seen many coral snakes; and of those I have observed, most had been plowed up in fields bordering woodlands, for it spends a good deal of its time underground or under shelter. I suppose that this habit is largely a matter of precaution, for his gorgeous bands of black and red must make him a brilliant target for enemies. This snake is a strange creature; it appears half asleep most of the time, and has never appeared to me to have any definite personality, with which, for example, the blacksnake is well supplied.

Such are a few glimpses of these children of nature that are classified as sinister, and for which the human race certainly has an ancient antipathy—an aversion which probably is not all on one side. And besides man the reptile world has many dread enemies. In the region of which I write the snakes are preyed upon by eagles and hawks, they are destroyed in wholesale fashion by forest fires, particularly when they are hibernating in old logs and stumps, and they are devoured by hogs. To rid a pasture or a tract of new ground of snakes just turn in a drove of hogs. An old razorback considers a diamond-back rattler a choice delicacy. Deer also kill snakes, especially rattlesnakes, by springing upon them. And even a small harmless snake is hardly safe from the average man, whose revulsion at seeing it is such that he does not know how or care whether to distinguish between the evil and the good.

As a race, I think, most reptiles are disappearing; and perhaps it is to be expected, for at least to me they appear to be survivors from the lost ages of the flying lizards and the monstrous amphibians which once made the world no place upon which man could with decency dwell.

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# MEDORA NIGHTS

## ECHOES FROM A DESERTED VILLAGE

### BY HERMANN HAGEDORN

"FORLORN little Medora—a 'busted' cowtown, concerning which I once heard one of my men remark, in reply to an inquisitive commercial traveler: 'How many people live here? Eleven—counting the chickens—when they're all in town.'"

—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

### THE ARGONAUTS

Some came for lungs, and some for jobs,
And some for booze at Big-Mouth Bob's,
Some to punch cattle, some to shoot,
Some for a vision, some for loot;
Some for views and some for vice;
Some for faro, some for dice;
Some for the joy of a galloping hoof,
Some for the prairie's spacious roof,
Some to forget a face, a fan,
Some to plumb the heart of man;
Some to preach and some to blow,
Some to grab and some to grow,
Some in anger, some in pride,
Some to taste, before they died,
Life served hot and *a la cartee*—
And some to dodge a necktie-party.[1]

### THE VISIONARY

No, he was not like other men.
He fought at Acre (what's the date?),
Died, and somehow got born again
Seven hundred years too late.

It wasn't that he hitched his wagon
To stars too wild to heed his will—
He was just old Sir Smite-the-Dragon
Pretending he was J. J. Hill.

And always when the talk was cattle
And rates and prices, selling, buying,
I reckon he was dreaming battle
And, somewhere, grandly dying.

### THE BAD LANDS

It rains here when it rains an' it's hot here when it's hot,
The real folks is real folks which city folks is not.
The dark is as the dark was before the stars was made;
The sun is as the sun was before God thought of shade;
An' the prairie an' the butte-tops an' the long winds, when they blow,
Is like the things what Adam knew on his birthday, long ago.

### THE QUARREL

Bill's head was full o' fire
An' his gizzard full o' rum,
An' the things he said wuz rich an' red
An' rattled as they come.

Dave wuz on his stummick,
Readin' the news at his ease-like,
When Bill comes, brave, sayin' what he'll do to Dave
In words what could walk away, cheese-like.

Ol' Bill's fist wuz man-size
Sure as any alive—
But Dave, never squintin', turns over the printin'
An' there wuz his Forty-five.

Bill he chokes an' swallers,
But Dave he's gentle an' mild,
An' they talks together o' cows an' the weather
An' allows they is re-con-ciled.

[1] A euphemistic term for hanging.

### DAWN

Young Dutch Van Zander, drunkard to the skin,
Flung wide the door and let the world come in—
The world, with daybreak on a thousand buttes—
"Say, is this heaven, Bill? Or is it gin?"

### THE TEXAS COWBOY

I'll never come North again.
My home is the sunny South,
Where it's never mo' than forty below
An' the beans don't freeze in your mouth.

An' the snow ain't like white smoke,
An' the groun' ain't like white iron;
An' the wind don't stray from Baffin's Bay
To join you on retirin'.

### THE BAD WINTER

I may not see a hundred
Before I see the Styx,
But, coal or ember, I'll remember
Eighteen eighty-six.

The stiff heaps in the coulee,
The dead eyes in the camp,
And the wind about, blowing fortunes out
As a woman blows out a lamp.

### THE EX-COWPUNCHER

Somewhere on some faded page
I read about a Golden Age,
But gods and Caledonian hunts
Were nothing to what I knew once.
Here on these hills was hunting! Here
Antelope sprang and wary deer.
Here there were heroes! On these plains
Were drops afire from dragons' veins!
Here there was challenge, here defying,
Here was true living, here great dying,
Stormy winds and stormy souls,
Earthly wills with starry goals,
Battle—thunder—hoofs in flight—
Centaurs charging through the night!

Here there were feasts of song and story
And words of love and dreams of glory!
Here there were friends! Ah, night will fall
And clouds or the stars will cover all;
But I, when I go as a ghost again
To the gaunt, grim buttes, to the friendly plain,
I know that for all that time can do
To scatter the faithful, estrange the true—
Quietly, in the lavender sage,
Will be waiting the friends of my golden age.

### THE "BUSTED" TOWN

Some towns go out in a night
And some are swept bare in a day,
But our town like a phantom island
Just faded away.

Some towns die, and are dead.
But ours, though it perished, breathes;
And in old men and in young dreamers
Still glows and seethes.



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# THE BOOK TABLE

## NEW LIGHT ON NEW ENGLAND[1]

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

'TIS a brave man who undertakes to add a stone to the pyramid of narrative, description, discussion, and criticism upon the origin and early history of the Puritan commonwealths, founded three centuries ago, on the verge of the North American continent. The deeds, motives, responsibilities, and delinquencies of New England have been a favorite subject for historical writers from the days of the first American historians, William Bradford and John Winthrop, both of them writing from sources, because they themselves were sources, down through colonial apologists of the Cotton Mather school and later glorifiers of the Bancroft and Palfrey school.

Shall James Truslow Adams discover new materials and deduce new conclusions where John Adams has spoken? Shall our time-honored ancestor worship, which is a part of the religion of all right-minded Yankees and their descendants, be interrupted in the midst of Pilgrim celebrations? Shall the honorable young men and maidens who pageantly represent the Mayflowers be led to question the perfection of character and conduct of John Alden and Myles Standish and Edward Winslow, to say nothing of those Massachusetts prophets John Cotton, John Norton, and John Endicott? What is the need of straightening out the early history of New England when we are so well satisfied with the results?

The late Charles Francis Adams, about the time he was writing his "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," remarked that he had never been so happy in his life, for he had been destroying his neighbors' illusions. In this day of books on The Real George Washington and The Real Benjamin Franklin, which in another generation will be followed by The Real Woodrow Wilson and The Real Henry Cabot Lodge, there is a rightful place for a Real New England; and that is what the author of this book has undertaken to write. He has made a diligent use of the great reservoir of sources, as well as the modern secondary works and monographs. He has approached his subject with a mind undazzled by tradition. He looks into New England in a detached fashion over the tops of the breakers of Massachusetts Bay. He checks up governors, magistrates, clergy, military men, farmers, and fishermen, and is so unprejudiced that perhaps he becomes prejudiced.

New Englanders have ever the habit of forming unfavorable opinions of other New Englanders not members of their church or town meeting. Nobody can read this book and feel that it is dispassionate. One suspects that the author is like the woman of Chatham, who was looked upon by her neighbors as no true Cape Codder because her mother was born in Plymouth! Some such slip has occurred in Mr. Adams's Puritan ancestry, or he never would have searched out so many disagreeable truths about them.

The volume covers the period from the beginning of Puritanism in England to the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. Throughout, the main theme is the status of the New England colonies as a part of the English Empire, ruled and sometimes overruled by an English colonial system, including an Imperial policy of trade and navigation. As a part of this study, the author considers the claims of the various colonies, and particularly Massachusetts, to a superior type of religion, of personal life, and of government.

In his study of things as they were, he begins with a fundamental which was ignored by early historians and is too little regarded by the most recent. In his first chapter on the American background he considers New England as a portion of the surface of the earth, bounded and conditioned by the ocean on one side and a waste of mountains on the other, containing immense quantities of timber, some arable land, and the haunts of fur-bearing animals. He seizes upon the triple economic motive—fish, timber, furs, which in the seventeenth century were almost the only exportable and exchangeable sources of wealth in New England. Another element which he follows all the way is the presence of a small, scattered, but warlike Indian population.

One of the notable things in the book is the study of the religious and economic forces which led the first Puritans to cross the ocean—for the author rightfully asserts that all Pilgrims were Puritans, though only a few Puritans were Pilgrims. As respects the New Plymouth colonists, no book has appeared which so clearly and sympathetically follows their origins, adventures, and successes. The actual persecutions at Scrooby and elsewhere, which induced Brewster and Robinson to lead their flock to Holland, do not seem, upon careful examination, to have involved serious suffering. Certainly in 1620 neither King nor bishop put serious obstacles in the way of borrowing the necessary capital and providing for the transport for the 102 persons who started for the New World in the Mayflower.

We little realize nowadays the immense losses of money and of humanity in planting Virginia and other colonies. The author thinks that the "Adventurers" who financed Plymouth were among those losers; but when we read of some short loans at 30 per cent and a funding at £1,800 of the obligation to the adventurers, which was probably not more than about £4,000, it seems doubtful whether those canny English Puritans were left in the hole.

Toward an understanding of the Plymouth Colony and the Plymouth people, the chapter on the "First Permanent Settlements" is a notable contribution; for it tells a clear and convincing story of the valiant economic struggles of the people to make a living, pay their debts, and set up a community. The economic result is summed up in the pungent sentences: "In fact, the Bible and the beaver were the two main stays of the colony. The former saved its morale and the latter paid its bills." The world has hardly realized the good business sense, the honesty, and the success of the Plymouth founders.

On the side of government also Plymouth was for many years more peaceful, orderly, and rational than its other Puritan neighbors. It put the penalty of death on "Solemn Compaction or conversing with the divell, by way of witchcraft, conjuracon or the like;" but no alleged witch was ever put to death in Plymouth. Quaker meetings and Quaker doctrines were prohibited and Quakers were by law to be imprisoned, expelled, or whipped; but there is no record of any such severe punishment. Religious toleration was no part of the Puritan polity in any colony; but Plymouth was more reasonable and lenient than any of its neighbors except Rhode Island. Truth to tell, for a man or woman who really exercised the sacred right of private judgment and personal interpretation of Scripture, Plymouth was always a safer and pleasanter dwelling-place than Massachusetts.

Beginning with the great migration to Massachusetts in 1630, much attention is devoted to a study of the theocratic government of Massachusetts, its policy, and its unwillingness to accept a place as one of the colonial dependencies of the Empire. The descendants of the Puritans no longer feel that they must be counsel for their ancestors in the court of world opinion. Massachusetts, and in a lesser degree all the other Puritan colonies, not only disregarded what Americans now consider the ordinary rights of free opinion, free speech, and a share in the government, but went contrary to the best thought and practice of their brethren in England, and against their own professions.

The difficulty is that Massachusetts has been set on a pedestal as the great example of a body of Christians seeking a refuge in the wilderness so as to "worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." Yet Massachusetts began in 1636 to persecute and banish those who differed on abstruse points of doctrine. The witchcraft episode may be condoned, because we now

[1] The Founding of New England. By James Truslow Adams. Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston.



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know that the witchcraft delusion raged earlier and ceased later than the one terrible outbreak of superstition in Massachusetts. Not so the cruelty to the Indians and Quakers. The Massachusetts government under the guidance of Christian ministers destroyed relentlessly the women and children of savage enemies and ordained the sale of boys and girls of Indian or Quaker extraction as bondmen in the cruel slavery of the West Indies or Virginia. The persecution of Baptists and of Quakers was notably inhuman in an age of whippings and brandings and gallowsing. The time is gone by for minimizing the facts or inflating the motives of Puritans who treated other sects in their country far more harshly and relentlessly than the Puritans were treated by Episcopalians in the same period in England.

These disagreeable truths perhaps receive too much attention in the seventy years of New England history pictured by Mr. Adams. For alongside the facts of illiberality and passion are the equally significant and more permanent facts of the foundation of commonwealths that are still flourishing and still gathered into a general community of New England. Whatever the faults of the Massachusetts theocracy, whatever the defects in the popular government of that time, there is no denying that New England grew up a prosperous community, with less poverty perhaps than anywhere in the civilized world, with a genuine popular government as shown in the town meetings and colonial legislatures, with a public opinion which after 1690 burst the bonds of theocracy.

John Winthrop was an aristocrat and did protest against the "unwarrantableness and unsafeness of referring matter of counsel of judicature to the body of the people,—quia the best part is always the least, and of that best part the wiser part is always the lesser." Likewise John Adams one hundred and forty years later said: "There is in the human breast a social affection which extends to our whole species. . . . It is stronger still towards the province to which we belong, and in which we had our birth. It is stronger and stronger as we descend to the country, town, parish, neighborhood, and family, which we call our own. . . . It is to this infirmity in my own heart that I must perhaps attribute that local attachment, that partial fondness, that overweening prejudice in favor of New England."

In his preface Mr. Adams hints that this book is "intended to serve as an introduction to the later history of that section." The eighteenth century will well repay the same kind of fundamental fearless treatment by the same writer; yet the broad and complete story may only increase "that overweening prejudice in favor of New England."

# BOOKS ON AMERICAN BUSINESS

BY ALFRED LIEF

To say that the United States is a great commercial nation is to say what is self-evident. Who does not know that the few crude industries of the colonists have developed into a huge, ramified, efficient, wealth-producing system within the short jump of two centuries? This system challenges the world and smiles upon its rivals.

Tendencies toward change are apparent, and these strides to perfection are our present consideration. Everything has changed—manufactures, agriculture, railways, finance, and labor organization. Marketing, advertising, and selling have also improved. Business organization and vocational education have experienced reformations. Science and even psychology are now applied to business.

"If the most progressive American of 1866 were called upon to manage a modern business of any considerable size, he would probably fail." Thereby hangs the tale told in the "Economic Development of the United States."[1] We read further:

"This man would not recognize the names of some of the most populous cities of the present, or at least would think of them as insignificant towns. The words 'dynamo,' 'motor,' 'electric light,' 'electric railway,' 'telephone,' 'wireless,' and, in fact, much of the vocabulary of electricity, which is so familiar to us, would have to be explained to him. He would discover in a list of present industries many strange and unfamiliar names. He would be in utter ignorance of the hundreds of thousands of technical improvements which are largely responsible for the growth of our manufactures. He could not understand the modern methods of finance, nor could he grasp the significance of new methods of advertising and marketing. And, what is equally significant, he would probably find it difficult to grasp our present social point of view."

So it is not only the growth of industry that we from our vantage-point can trace, but also the closer association of business men into various organizations, the introduction of new commercial facilities, and intent attention to the human element.

What with wages, hours, unions, and unrest, management finds itself confronted with ticklish situations. On the other side of the personnel question, however, is a brighter aspect. For human material will be the chief source of future progress. Dr. Lippincott points out that industrial success no longer depends on a vitality maintained by unbounded resources. Another writer, A. M. Simons, says: "Personnel relations in industry will be the determining factor in the future race for national economic supremacy, just as mechanical relations were the deciding factor in the last century."[2]

Therefore we must learn the best methods of work, the best way to teach the workers, and the best means of adapting the workers to their work. The statement is simple but the situation is complex. Production is the goal of industry, and this is the surest road to that end. But how is the employee to be made more productive without being more burdened?

An English psychologist, Dr. Charles S. Myers, draws the conclusion (based on American as well as English observations) that a new incentive is necessary—a share in the management. In addition, there should be motion and fatigue study, with the consent and cooperation of the employees; there should be a study in the selection of the right man for the right post; there should be security against unemployment.[3]

Both Dr. Myers and Mr. Simons stress the need of gathering scientific data and applying standardized information to the problems. Of special value is this in the making of mental and trade tests; it decreases labor turnover and facilitates training. Such data are also helpful in improving the working environment, but if they are to be used merely for production without regard for the happiness of labor in general they will not be worth a moment's time or a whole library of personnel books.

A. Lincoln Filene, of Boston, is quoted in Mr. Simons's book as saying: "Management has sometimes lost sight of the goal which it has in common with labor. It has been blinded perhaps by a narrow point of view, a rigid devotion to rule of thumb, and indifference to the greatest factor in production—the human factor. . . . Like all other human beings, the worker is a bundle of instincts. He wants to create, to possess, to gain power, to have his work and merit properly recognized, to play to protect himself and his own. He wants to learn new things, to vary his occupation so that it does not get on his nerves. He wants the satisfaction which make life worth living."

Another writer who admits that management is often at fault and responsible for the inefficiency of a company is Floyd W. Parsons, who says: "Many cases are on record where managers have tried to foster competition in the matter of individual production, and by playing on the human qualities of the men have attempted to secure more valuable service without giving additional compensation to the workers."[4]

He sums up the worker's wants "Security of employment. A voice in fixing employment conditions. A fair share of the profits. Working hours yielding reasonable leisure. Prevention of profiteering. Suitable housing and welfare provision. Economic instru-

[1] Economic Development of the United States. By Isaac Lippincott. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

[2] Personnel Relations in Industry. By A. M. Simons. The Ronald Press, New York.

[3] Mind and Work. By Charles S. Myers. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

[4] American Business Methods. By Floyd W. Parsons. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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tion. Opportunity to rise." He omits the demand for a share in management.

Mr. Parsons's book contains a number of hints on office practice which are helpful, though our previously mentioned friend of 1866 would not understand them. And as for business calls, they were made somewhat differently in those days. The salesman of 1921 does not always find hospitality, but rather coldness and often rudeness. Mr. Parsons counsels against loss of confidence and "an excuse-me-for-living manner which indicates a lack of prosperity and success."

The whole business of selling has endured an upheaval. Nowadays we find huge sales organizations with branch houses and hordes of men on the road, close in communication with their district managers and co-operating with the advertising department. They provide dealers with booklets, posters, and displays, and talk to them about the firm's big advertising campaign.

The art of campaigning is highly developed. It requires manifold knowledge and penetrative judgment. It is preceded by a searching study of the market and of those qualities of a product that will win the market. These analyses are the basis of advertising, as Alex F. Osborn says again and again in his "Short Course."[5] The trial-and-error system of marketing has been too wasteful. In an era when advertising is expensive as well as necessary every little movement must be made with certainty.

Advertising has advanced from the stage of simple declaration and big splurges to a point where the English language, the technique of printing, and the subtleties of psychology are combined with skill and painstaking. No country prints as many successful advertisements as our own. Herein lies one of the reasons for our commercial greatness. Successful advertising simplifies distribution. The foundations of advertising are pretty well known, yet they are mutable and need clarification. Frank Le Roy Blanchard has made a serviceable summary that will benefit any reader.[6]

But, as Ruth Leigh tells us, whatever be your production, your marketing, and your advertising, the sale rests upon the people behind the counter. They can make or break a sale. "When this responsibility is clearly understood and salespeople have a broader vision of their own positions, much will have been accomplished toward solving the educational problem in retail stores." Miss Leigh emphasizes a knowledge of the merchandise, the sizing-up of a customer, and how to talk about the merchandise.[7] See how every phase of business is submitting to the fine-tooth comb of science!

[5] A Short Course in Advertising. By Alex F. Osborn. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

[6] Essentials of Advertising. By Frank Le Roy Blanchard. Illustrated. McGraw-Hill, New York.

[7] The Human Side of Retail Selling. By Ruth Leigh. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

# THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

**FERN SEED.** By Henry M. Rideout. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.75.

A Kiplingesque tale of the East in war time and of English country life after the war. It has color, action, and originality.

**INDISCRETIONS OF ARCHIE.** By P. G. Wodehouse. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.75.

Written in high spirits and bubbling with fun. Archie is a joyous "nut" of the British species made familiar by Mr. Wodehouse's other stories. He is the bane of existence of his stolid New York father-in-law, a hotel owner who takes his business seriously, but in the end Archie wins his friendship more by good luck than management.

**MAUMBURY RINGS.** By G. V. McFadden. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

An exciting plot story of a century ago or more in England. It is more reasonable than Mr. McFadden's "Trusty Servant," of which we spoke lately, but quite as tense in its suspense and better sustained in its depiction of varied characters.

**SIGHT UNSEEN AND THE CONFESSION.** By Mary Roberts Rinehart. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.75.

Two tales made out of fictitious experiences apparently proving the truth of spiritualism but solved by "thought transference," which the reader is expected to accept as a proved scientific fact. Too easy!

BIOGRAPHY

**LIFE OF ARTEMAS WARD (THE).** By Charles Martyn. Artemas Ward, New York.

Readers who are careful as to their spelling will note that "Artemas" in this book's title is not "Artemus" and so will be saved the embarrassment of discovering that it is not a new biography of the humorist who made the name famous. Artemas Ward, whose career the book describes sympathetically and with fullness of historic detail, was really a "biger" man than Charles F. Browne, the humorist. He was a soldier of the American Revolution; was commander-in-chief of the Yankee troops at Boston when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought; was a member of the Continental Congress; was Chief Justice of Massachusetts; and withal was a man whose character and achievements make him well worthy of an elaborate biography such as this.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

**LET 'ER BUCK.** By Charles Wellington Furlong. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.25.

The thrill of the Old West is in both the pictures and the text of this book about the feats of the cowboy and the bulldogger. The author is himself a famous "buckaroo," and he has made a book that will stir the pulses of old and young Americans alike and make them eager to see the annual Round-Up at Pendleton, Oregon.

**SILVER FIELDS.** By Rowland E. Robinson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75.

Many of us remember with pleasure Mr. Robinson's "Uncle 'Lisha's Shop," "Sam Lovel's Camps," and other stories of Vermont long ago. Here he gives us agreeably written papers of the outdoor life of a farmer-sportsman in Vermont. Fishing, shooting, fox-hunting, and memories of woods, fields, and streams make up a delightful volume.

MISCELLANEOUS

**TEXT, TYPE, AND STYLE: A COMPENDIUM OF ATLANTIC USAGE.** By George B. Ives. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston. $2.

Punctuation, spelling, typographical style, and other vexed subjects are discussed in this volume with a reasonableness, open-mindedness, and fullness of detail scarcely to be found in any other manual of the kind. The book is one primarily for specialists in such matters, but will also appeal to fastidious authors and writers, and to educators as an arbiter in disputed questions in the teaching of English.

# BOOKS RECEIVED

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

**PRODUCING AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENTS.** By Helen Ferris. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

**RHYTHM, MUSIC, AND EDUCATION.** By Emile Jaques-Dalcroze. Translated from the French by Harold F. Rubenstein. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.50.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

**BALKANIZED EUROPE.** By Paul Scott Mowrer. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

**FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE ALIEN.** By Frances Kellor. The George H. Doran Company, New York. 50c.

**GREAT BRITAIN IN THE LATEST AGE: FROM LAISSER FAIRE TO STATE CONTROL.** By A. S. Turberville and F. A. Howe. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50.

**IS AMERICA SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY?** By William McDougall. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

**LABOR PROBLEM AND THE SOCIAL CATHOLIC MOVEMENT IN FRANCE (THE).** A Study in the History of Social Politics. By Parker Thomas Moon. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.25.

**LABOR MOVEMENT (THE).** By Frank Tannenbaum. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.** By Herman G. James, J.D., Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.50.

**MORMON SETTLEMENT IN ARIZONA.** By James H. McClintock. J. H. McClintock, Arizona Historian, Phœnix, Arizona. $2.10.

**VOICE OF RUSSIA (THE).** By M. Alexander Schwartz. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

**WHAT SHALL I THINK OF JAPAN?** By George Gleason. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

EDUCATIONAL

**BOOKS AND FOLKS.** By Edward N. Teall. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75.

**HISTORIC ENGLISH.** By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $1.90.

**UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP.** By George Preston Mains. The Abingdon Press, New York. $2.

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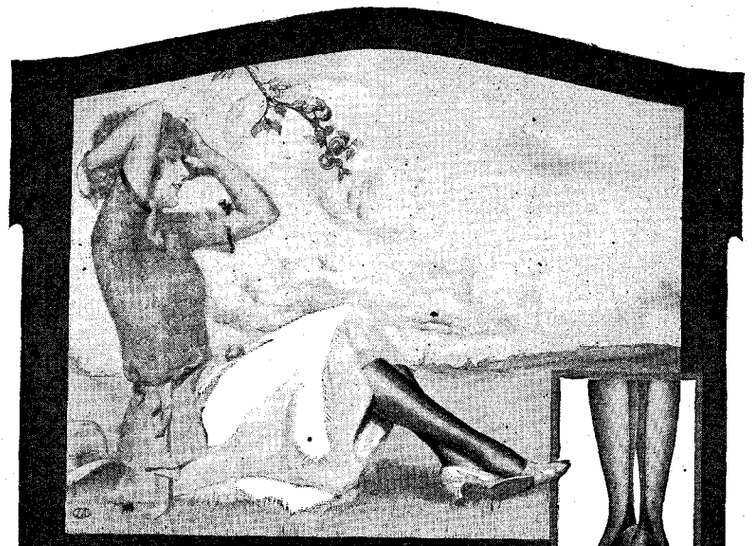

"Onyx" mercerized lisle Hosiery is an exact counterpart of the famous "Onyx" silk—in lisle. Its lustrous sturdiness is an assurance of lasting wear. The captivating "Pointex" feature—so universally popular in "Onyx" silk—comes also in the mercerized lisle.

"Onyx" Hosiery

*Emery & Beers Company, Inc.*

*Sole Owners and Wholesale Distributors—New York*

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"It was falling out, getting brittle and stringy. My scalp was filled with dandruff and itched almost constantly.

"A few applications of Kolor-Bak produced a wonderful improvement. The itching stopped instantly. There was no more dandruff. And—marvel of marvels—it is now restored to its original color—not a gray hair shows anywhere!"

Kolor-Bak is not a dye or stain. It is colorless, stainless, harmless and restores original color to gray hair simply by putting hair and scalp in a healthy condition.

Send for our special trial offer; also Free Book on Hair which explains how Kolor-Bak restores gray hair to its original color.

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USE Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream —it does away with all irritation, prevents skin inflammation.

Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream has a medicinal property that soothes the tenderest skin, heals tiny cuts, leaves your face smooth and cool. No need to use a lotion.

Get a jar from your druggist today—50c. If your druggist is not supplied, order direct—we will make it worth your while. Send us 50c today together with the name and address of your druggist and we will mail you a 50c jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream, with a tourist's shaving brush in nickel case, *free*.

FREDERICK F. INGRAM COMPANY

Windsor, Ont. 72 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.

*Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream*

*There is Comfort* *In Every Jar*

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## THE PLIGHT OF THE MOJAVE-APACHE INDIANS

BY NATALIE CURTIS

IT was during Theodore Roosevelt's first Administration that Mr. Frank Mead, an architect who has disinterestedly devoted much time to the Indian question, visited the President at Oyster Bay to lay before him the plight of a homeless band of Mojave-Apache Indians. At the time when the Apaches, like the Belgians, had resented the invasion of their land by white conquerors, a group of Mojave sympathizers were taken with the Apaches as war prisoners to San Carlos, Arizona. The Mojaves, a peaceful agricultural people, were promised by the Government that if they would become civilized they would be allowed to return to their fertile lands in the Verde Valley, where from time immemorial they had farmed.

Years passed. A younger generation of Mojaves grew up at San Carlos. The Indians were civilized. They sent word to Washington: "We have fulfilled our part of the promise. Let us go back to our homes." But Washington was silent. Again and again the Indians appealed, but no answer came. Finally, without permission and without funds other than what they could raise through the selling of their own little belongings, they set out on foot and by wagon to find their home. From the mountains that overlooked the Verde Valley they gazed down on what had once been their own. It was now all white people's farms. Despairingly they camped in the mountains, living on fruit and berries, sending appeal after appeal to Washington. Threatened with starvation and with winter coming on, Frank Mead found them. He smuggled their chief out of the country—for the settlers were suspicious—and brought him straight to Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. There was not five minutes' hesitation on the President's part. "The settlers must be honorably bought off and paid for the improvements which they have put upon the land," said he; "homes must be found for these Indians." As the President's special representative, Mr. Mead secured land in the Verde Valley for the Mojave-Apaches—a tract adjoining that which had been their original home. Fertile land it was, with water rights which mean everything to the farmer in Arizona. But it was not long before white men began to agitate a movement to dispossess these Indians. The Government is now threatening to force allotments upon the Mojave-Apaches entirely contrary to the wishes of the Indians themselves, who have been offered the alternative of five acres apiece of "flat" land on a canal in the open country or else allotments which are only grazing land for cattle. Their home has always been in the mountains, and they wish to stay on the land which Theodore Roosevelt procured for them. On the "flat" there is little but wind and sand and cactus. A recent letter from Arizona advises me that the Indians have been told that if they do not do as "Washington" wishes the

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reservation will be thrown open and they will have no redress. A few far-seeing and just-minded Americans have observed that, while we set aside thousands of acres as pleasure-grounds for our own race—National parks and monuments—we are not willing to leave intact a small Indian reservation which is not a pleasure-ground but a "home-land where people must work, live, and die." Theodore Roosevelt and Frank Mead saw to it that the Mojave-Apaches had water rights from the Verde River. This is of course what makes their lands so coveted. But is there not enough irrigable land in all great unpeopled Arizona for white men? Why should not the Mojave-Apaches who still rightfully own their patch of fertile farming land be left in peace?

An Indian once said to me: "The whole country is now yours. Why do you still invade our tiny holdings? The Belgians across the Great Water bravely resented invasion, and the whole world wept for them. We sent our soldiers to help them; but those same soldiers were sent *against* us when we fought for our homes, and we were sent to prison. And now, when our last bit of land is taken, the world is silent and no voice is raised in protest."

As I myself brought Frank Mead and the Mojave-Apache chief to Theodore Roosevelt, I know that this story is true.

A teacher in the Indian School Service, looking at the wreckage we had wrought on Indian reserves, said: "We cannot plead for justice. The time has forever gone for that. To-day we can only plead for mercy!"

*Reader, will you write to your Congressman?*

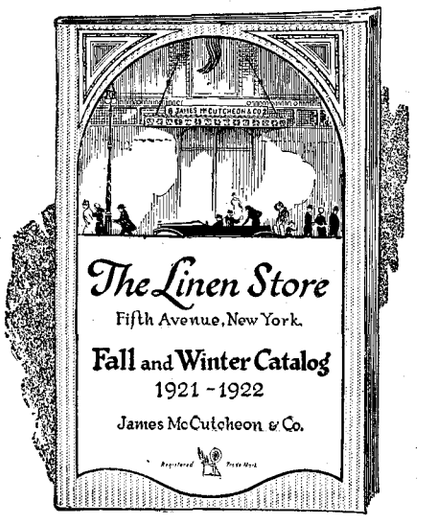
## WHAT IS A SEA PUP?

I WAS much interested in Dr. Morton's account of the curious animal which he himself saw moving rapidly through the water. Probably, if the truth were known, the thing was only little B. M. Adams taking a bath away from his usual habitat.

Be 'Em, if you remember, styled himself a "sea pup," and now he gives his length as six feet three inches, weight 200 pounds. Somebody for a *pup, n'est-ce pas?* More fitting to be called a horse—a sea horse—judging from the part of him that shows above the water—and an old one at that, for his language is that of the classics. "Port Some Day" thunders and surges with Homer's "gray sea water," and the waves left their forelegs in the most approved manner of Neptune's horses. "Cotton wool in the ears is good." "Is good" is right. He never would have thought of it—the old sea horse—if he had not been swimming close to the ship of the wise Ulysses and overheard the mighty hero order his crew to stuff their ears with melted wax as they went past the sweet-voiced Sirens.

What I want to know, however, is this: If a sea horse of that age has the right to call himself a *pup*, what would you style the rest of us who have only lived, say, threescore years and ten?

Helena, Montana. NATIE THEO SLOAN.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announces a Cruise to the Mediterranean, sailing February 11th, 1922 and returning April 13th, on the Cunard Liner "Carmania."

## *Sixty-One Days Our Exclusive Management*

Visiting Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, the Riviera, Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Fiume, Venice, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

*Venice and Fiume* included for the first time in a cruise sailing from New York.

Passengers have stop-over privileges with tickets good for later return on "Aquitania," "Mauretania," etc. Other American Express offerings for Winter Travel include Tours and Cruises to Europe — South America — Around the World—China and Japan—West Indies—California —Honolulu.

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65 Broadway New York

## This Book On Home Beautifying Sent Free

Contains practical suggestions on how to make your home artistic, cheery and inviting — explains how you can easily and economically refinish and keep woodwork, furniture and floors in perfect condition.

## --Building??

This book tells how to finish inexpensive soft woods so they are as beautiful and artistic as hard wood. Tells just what materials to use—how to apply them—includes color card—gives covering capacities, etc.

We will gladly send this book free and postpaid for the name of your best dealer in paints.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON. Dept. O.L. 9 Racine, Wis.
*"The Wood Finishing Authorities"*


# BY THE WAY

"MY Most Embarrassing Moment as an Executive" is the title of a symposium in the "American Printer." One contributor tells of a job which had been printed with several bad errors uncorrected. The foreman waited with fear for the result of their detection by the "boss." Finally the moment came. "There was a peculiar light in the chief's eye," he says. "We braced ourselves for the tornado. It came in these words: 'Our customer is tickled to pieces over this job. He wants an additional 20,000 copies. Is the form standing? I promised delivery by Friday night.'"

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Another embarrassing moment described in the symposium quoted above came when a printer found the name WARFIELD in an elaborate four-color job spelled WARFIELD. Visions of Mr. Warfield's wrath almost unsettled the printer's mind. Sanity was restored when an ingenious pressman suggested saving the job by running it through the press again with one letter, an E, so printed as to cover up the vacant space in the lower part of the F.

---

Among overworked words and phrases listed by our readers are these: "Fix," "psychology," "proposition," "That's right," "perfectly all right," "straight goods," "positively" with the accent on the 'tive,'" "terribly nice," "sure," "reaction."

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The "Black Watch" is one of six regiments of the British Army who wear kilts, the national garb of Scotland. So a correspondent states in calling attention to an error in the caption of a photograph which appeared on page 362 of The Outlook for June 29. This regiment, otherwise known as the Royal Highlanders, was organized in 1740, and has had a distinguished record, beginning at Fontenoy. The original guard from which the regiment was formed wore dark tartans, hence the name "Black Watch," to distinguish them from the "red soldiers," as the regular troops were called.

---

Lord Kitchener, a born soldier, did not, as with other soldiers, always hold civilian opinion in great respect, according to Major-General Sir C. E. Callwell, who says in his just published book, "Experiences of a Dug-Out:"

> Lord K. seemed quite incapable of taking his Cabinet colleagues so seriously as people of that sort take themselves. Indeed, but for the more prominent ones, he never could remember what their jobs were, nor even recollect their names. It put one in a cold perspiration to hear him remark, when recounting what had occurred at a Cabinet séance or at the meeting of some committee bristling with Privy Councilors, "A fellow—I don't know his name, but he's got curly hair—said . . ."

---

"Her name was Fannie Adams, her color a light brown, her age fifty, and she came as a pupil to a night school," according to the "Argonaut." "Ah

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On the sands of Sahara, or at a Ritz Hotel—in all lands, at home or abroad, or sailing the Seven Seas

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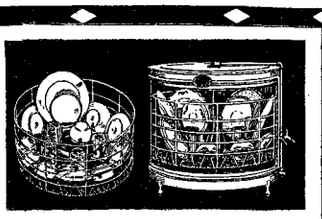
Made in Square, Round, Oval, Fancy and Heart of black, gray, sepia, and red gummed paper. Slip them on corners of pictures, then wet and stick. QUICK-EASY-ARTISTIC. No muss, no fuss. At photo supply, drug and stat'y stores. Accept no substitutes; there is nothing as good. 10c brings full pkg. and samples from Engel Mfg. Co., Dept. 93-J, 4711 No. Clark St., CHICAGO





## Drumfire Dishwasher

Washes dishes, glass and silver quickly and perfectly. Water from hot water faucet runs machine. Washes vegetables also. It's a new wonder! Costs only $45. We give a free trial for 10 days in your own kitchen to responsible persons. Write factory direct.

THE DIETZ MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. Sd, Cincinnati, Ohio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## BY THE WAY
(*Continued*)

waanter learn ter write mah name," she announced. After a fortnight she succeeded; then she disappeared. Three months later she reappeared. "Well, Annie," asked the teacher, "what do you want to learn now?" "Ah waanter larn ter write mah name." "But," said the teacher, "you did learn to write your name." "But I'se done changed it," said the dusky lady, dryly.

The first bathtub in the United States was installed in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 20, 1842, by Adam Thompson, according to the records of the manufacturers of plumbers' materials. "At a Christmas party," it is said, "Thompson exhibited his tub, lined with mahogany and sheet lead, to his guests; later, four of them took a plunge." The incident and the new invention aroused considerable criticism. Some papers called the innovation an epicurean luxury, others thought it undemocratic. President Fillmore, however, after seeing the original bathtub, is said to have had one installed in the White House.

A Chicago department store issues this statement in regard to the dress of its girl employees:

> We find numerous instances of employees wearing dresses with short sleeves, low-cut necks, and extremely short skirts, sometimes with rolled-down stockings. Rouge should not be used, nor powder in excess, and extreme styles in hair-dressing should be avoided. Dresses trimmed with spangles or having embroidered parts also are noticed.

The so-called "bobbed hair" is condemned by this store as an "extreme style" in hair-dressing.

"What luck some people have!" says the editor of the London "Sphere." He refers to a purchase at an auction sale described by a correspondent as follows:

> At an auction of the library of Lord Carew at Castle Boro, Enniscorthy, I bought about 1,200 volumes of books from the library. These were all put up together, and went for £9. They are beautiful volumes, all bound in full polished calf and beautifully tooled. They date from 1800 to 1840, and include sets of Swift, Burke, Scott, Burns, Lingard, etc.

An effective demonstration of the falling prices in the cost of food appeared recently in a store window in a town in western Connecticut. At one side was a 100 lb. bag of sugar with a card attached reading:

ONE YEAR AGO $30 BOUGHT THIS

At the other side was a huge heap of groceries labeled:

TO-DAY $30 BUYS THESE:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 lbs. sugar | $7.00 | 20 cakes soap | 1.00 |
| 100 " flour | 7.00 | 4 boxes Jello | .50 |
| 20 " oat flakes | 1.00 | 2 boxes Lux | .25 |
| 12 " rice | 1.00 | 10 lbs. corn meal | .50 |
| 12 " beans | 1.00 | 2 cans soup | .24 |
| 7 " prunes | 1.00 | 1 lb. baking powder | .35 |
| 8 " baked beans | 1.00 | 3 cans corn beef | .75 |
| 10 rolls paper | 1.00 | 1 doz. fruit jars | 1.10 |
| 2 boxes corn flakes | .25 | 1 can peaches | .38 |
| 1 lb. coffee | .25 | 1 can apricots | .38 |
| 3 lbs. tea | .60 | 1 can pineapple | .38 |
| 3 lbs. lard | .60 | 1 can strawberries | .38 |
| 3 boxes macaroni | .25 | 1 bottle pickles | .50 |
| 1 lb. butter | .52 | 3 cans salmon | .75 |
| | | 1 box matches | .07 |

"THE LAST SUPPER" by LEONARDO DA VINCI

ALOIS LANG'S rendering in deeply sculptured wood of Leonardo Da Vinci's masterpiece, "The Last Supper," a beautiful example of the possibilities of this art, is considered one of the finest pieces of wood carving ever executed in this country.

By his training and distinguished artistic achievements, Alois Lang, the sculptor, is eminently fitted to represent and hand down the best traditions of the ecclesiastical art of wood carving from the Old World to the New.

The place of his birth was Oberammergau, Bavaria, famous alike for its Passion Play, and as being for centuries the seat of Europe's greatest wood carvers.

Coming from a family for generations famous as sculptors in wood, Alois Lang inherited in generous measure the talent of his forefathers. After every advantage both in training and in the following of his profession as wood carver and sculptor in his own native Oberammergau, including a year's study with the great wood sculptor Fortunato Galli, in Florence, Italy, Alois Lang took up his permanent abode in America in 1903 as the head of the Ecclesiastical Art and Wood Carving Department of the American Seating Company. Working under him are some of the most skilled artists of the various schools and periods of wood carving, but Lang's genius guides and inspires them all.

Our studios are equipped to execute any commission in the wood carver's art from renderings such as this "Last Supper", or renderings of other subjects of symbolic significance, to simple and less expensive examples of wood carving—lecterns, baptismal fonts, priedieux, altar seating and pews. As personal gifts to the house of worship, or as memorials, such pieces are most appropriate. The services of Alois Lang and his associates are at your disposal. Call on them freely for suggestions.

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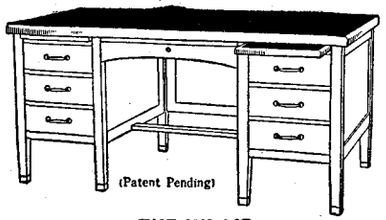

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## AIRPLANE SNOW

BY PAUL V. COLLINS

WHAT causes airplane engines to giv trouble in midair when, before and after the ascent, they are found in perfect order? Many a flier has lost his life by freaks of engines utterly unexplainable to the experts.

The United States Bureau of Standards, through its Automotive Plan Section, under charge of Mr. Stanwood W. Sparrow (appropriately named), has demonstrated the cause of the fatal phenomenon to be artificially formed snow, produced between the entrance to the carburetor and the manifold, probably at the throttle, choking the intake of gas and air.

The vaporization of the gas mixture creates a freezing temperature, which condenses and refrigerates into snow the moisture in the air. This snow accumulates upon the throttle, partially shutting off the inflow of gas. After the snow has thus piled up there at the intake any little jarring of the machine or a change in the air current drops a bit of the snow off of the throttle; it melts, and the passage is suddenly opened for a full flow of gas, causing violent fluctuations of speed of the engine.

Remedy: Any contrivance which will heat the air and gas as they pass into the mixer, so that the snow cannot form on the throttle, insures a complete avoidance of this form of trouble. The exhaust can be so arranged as to do this service. An addition of heat sufficient to increase the mixer temperature forty-five degrees gives a reasonable guaranty of immunity from this trouble; this causes a power loss of five per cent, but enhances safety.

## "UNIQUE IN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM"

I DIDN'T remember that I had helped any one else to read your pages, though I have tried often enough to do so. However, I am glad enough if I have helped any to take advantage of your offered reduction.

For I need The Outlook, for it voices the vision of a sane mind and the message of a warm, prophetic heart that knows God, and, knowing him, is confident even amid present upheavals and disturbances of the ultimate victory of righteousness, truth, and virtue.

When recently you asked for criticism, I did not feel competent for such work, but I gladly take this opportunity to let you know that I value The Outlook very highly for two reasons: first, because of its clear statements of the issues involved in the political and religious conditions of to-day, and, secondly, for its restatements of the older forms of religious faith and creed. These latter have been of great help and continue to be so; they seem to me to be unique in our American religious journalism and carry on here the work begun by the late "J. B.," of the London "Christian World."

H. J. WILKINS.

Baxter, Iowa.

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## PUBLISHER'S NOTES

FURNITURE movers are slicking up their vans for the big rush of October the first. And just as the restless keep flitting from one abode to another, so a good many of them keep flitting from one periodical to another. But the time usually comes when one gravitates to the periodical whose atmosphere and architecture, like those of his home, suit him and hold him year after year. It seems that The Outlook is such a publication. There are many names that have been on our subscription books for ten, twenty, and even thirty years. Thousands renew their subscriptions as a matter of course. Some, who have dropped out as a matter of retrenchment, tell us that they are renewing because they feel lost without The Outlook. A recent letter expresses regret that it appears "only once a week, instead of every day." It seems that there are many American homes in which this journal has become a family tradition; it is as familiar as the yard and trees and porches, the stairways and the attic, the portraits on the walls, the family plate and inherited linens. It seems that the people who read The Outlook own their homes for the most part. They have ceased flitting from apartment to apartment and from periodical to periodical. They have found themselves and are glad to "stay put."

A BUFFALO man, reflecting on this tendency to use The Outlook as his "ambassador from everywhere," writes us: "The Outlook is one of the things I do not want to do without. I enjoy the editorials particularly, whether they cover National affairs, a golf tournament, a new play, a billiard match, a balloon ascension, or an international conference—they all seem to be well written, interesting, and informing. For a young man who is busy in an office, and traveling occasionally, and playing golf, and cutting grass, or driving with his family out in the country, The Outlook more than fills the bill."

"LIFE without The Outlook is unthinkable. Its arrival is the brightest event in the week," we are assured by a subscriber in Pacific Grove, California.

SOME one else, after reading a few numbers, expressed amazement that it could possibly be read regularly by anything like 100,000 people. It was regarded as a "disquieting symptom." This remark was made at the Harvard Club.


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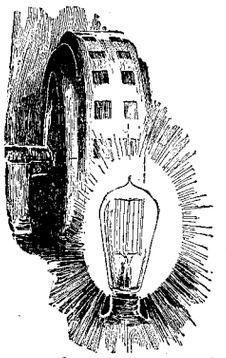
# The Current of Civilization



ELECTRIC light—electric power—have become fundamental needs in modern life. With cities and towns growing in number and population and the increasing electrification of industry, the opportunity of electric current producers for service and profit has been correspondingly broadened.

The bonds of many such utilities are attractive investments. Over a long period these companies have shown unusual stability of earning power. With the gradual decrease of operating costs, net earnings are increasing.

As an example, for the year ended April 30, 1921, a group of light and power companies which we have selected shows an average increase in net earnings of 10.8% as compared with the calendar year 1920, and an increase of 25.9% as compared with 1919.

Let us give you information regarding bonds of these companies, which we recommend for investment.

## Guaranty Company of New York



### SITUATIONS WANTED

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

YOUNG English woman as companion-secretary, or governess offering French, stenography, and painting. Would travel. 310, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, college woman, adaptable, responsible, and companionable, wishes position as secretary, companion, or governess. Will travel. References exchanged. 349, Outlook.

LADY with ample leisure and wide experience in the management of larger or smaller households, desires position as visiting housekeeper, companion or secretary in New York City. 355, Outlook.

AMERICAN woman, 45, well educated, desires care of home and children; can manage house, give mother's care to children, direct their studies, and teach outdoor sports. 351, Outlook.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

CAPABLE young woman as home manager, secretary, or companion. Cultivated, versitile, cheerful. 335, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER — Settled, experienced, assist general light duties; no cooking; good practical nurse; fitted for first-class home position. References. 342, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER - governess. Cultured, refined, middle-aged Protestant widow, experienced, seeks charge home where maid is kept, care motherless children. Good needlewoman. Best credentials. 293, Outlook.

WOMAN with daughter age 9 desires management large establishment or care details and housework home business or professional couple. Highest references exchanged. 367, Outlook.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**Teachers and Governesses**

CULTURED woman, college graduate, wishes to teach advanced grade subjects six months each year. References. 346, Outlook.

YOUNG man, experienced in child caring institution, settlement work, case work, and teaching, desires executive position in home for boys. Best references. 341, Outlook.

FRENCH teacher, Protestant, experienced, tactful, master of her business, wishes position; day school, State normal, college. Middle West, North. Certificates: France, Cornell. Unexcelled references. 357, Outlook.

WANTED, by refined Southern woman, position as chaperon private school in or near New York. Also could teach "History and Appreciation of Music" and physiology. Correspondence desired. 361, Outlook.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan. Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send things on approval. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

INVALID or nervous patient cared for in physician's suburban home. Wife professional nurse. 313, Outlook.

AMERICAN girl, Congregationalist, seventeen, honor graduate high school, college entrance passed except geometry. Going to college somehow, needs advice and help. Physically fit, anxious to work at anything morally right to earn money. Working now. 364, Outlook.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## Tours and Travel

**THE NEAR EAST**
including Mediterranean Cruise, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece. Sailing Jan. 10 and March 11. Write for detailed Itinerary.
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THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

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The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to
**JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION**
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**Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 *in cities and popular resorts*, $4–5 *in the country***

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Small groups, scholarly leadership and interesting itineraries.

*Write for further details to*
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**15 Boyd St., Newton, Mass.**

## Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

**SEPTEMBER IN THE BERKSHIRES**

Spend a week or longer in the Berkshire Hills *during cool September days.* Many picturesque drives and auto tours amid the gorgeous coloring of Autumn Hills. Golf course overlooking lakes and hills; tennis; boating, bathing, and fishing in crystal clear Lake Wononscopomuc; delicious table, home grown vegetables; only 100 miles from New York, charmingly located between two lakes. Illustrated booklet on request.
**Interlaken Inn, Lakeville, Connecticut**

FLORIDA

**The Knickerbocker** New Smyrna, Florida
Housekeeping apartments, $150 to $300 for season. Fishing, boating, golf. Emilie Robertson.

MASSACHUSETTS

**If You Are Tired or Need a Change**
you cannot find a *more comfortable* place in New England than
**THE WELDON HOTEL**
**GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

**MARBLEHEAD, MASS.**
**The Leslie**
A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Private baths. Descriptive booklet.

**Rock Ridge Hall,** Wellesley Hills, Mass. Open fires. Running water in bedrooms. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Cream, fruit, eggs, chickens. $15–$25 a week.

NEW YORK CITY

**Hotel Hargrave**
**West 72d St., through to 71st St., New York**
300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet J.

## Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK CITY

**Hotel Webster**
**(Near 5th Avenue)**
**40 West 45th Street**
**NEW YORK**
Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk to all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
Rates and map gladly sent upon request.
**JOHN P. TOLSON, Prop.**

**HOTEL JUDSON** 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

MAINE

**Ogunquit, Me.—Board in Country**
near rocks and surf. Very quiet. Home cooking. Mrs. DANIEL W. PERKINS.

NEW YORK

**MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE**
**ORIENT, LONG ISLAND**
Best location on the island. Famous for good food and cleanliness. Water sports. Special rates after Labor Day. Illustrated booklet. EUGENE J. McDONNELL, Prop.

## Health Resorts

**Sanford Hall, est. 1841**
**Private Hospital**
**For Mental and Nervous Diseases**
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
**Sanford Hall, Flushing New York**

**LINDEN** Doylestown, Pa. **the Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well**
An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D.
(late of The Walter Sanitarium)

**Lyndon Heights Sanatorium**
For the care and treatment of nervous and mild mental affections. Separate cottage for male patients. For particulars address P. O. Box 73, New Brunswick, N. J., or phone 2290.

**The Bethesda** White Plains, N. Y.
A private sanitarium for invalids and aged who need care. Ideal surroundings. Address for terms Alice Gates Bugbee, M.D. Tel. 241.

## Real Estate

FLORIDA

***FOR RENT***
**WINTER ESTATE IN FLORIDA WITH MOST BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE EAST COAST**
Located on Sewall's Point, 39 miles north of Palm Beach. Best fishing ground in Florida. Excellent bathing, both ocean and still water. Completely furnished and equipped with motor boats; vegetable and flower gardens, grapefruit and orange grove, garage and boat houses. etc. Main house has 6 master's bedrooms, 5 baths, besides servants' quarters. Grounds consist of 10 acres of land with planting which is the result of 10 years of intensive cultivation. Apply
LAWRENCE M. VILES
**Railway Exchange Building, Chicago**

## Real Estate

FLORIDA

**For Sale or Rent Two Furnished Bungalows**
one 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porches, screened throughout; one 3 rooms, bath; facing Indian River, short drive to ocean beach. Garage. 2½ acres in grove. 700 ft. dock. **For particulars address Box "M," Cocoa, Fla.**

CONNECTICUT

**FOR SALE IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE BERKSHIRES, Litchfield County, Connecticut,** a country place of about 8 acres, with Colonial house, stable, etc., icehouse, two-car garage, flower and vegetable gardens, individual water supply and sewage disposal system. Admirable church and school advantages and golf. Price $50,000. For further information address 5,881, Outlook.

NEW YORK

**ADIRONDACK CAMP** $60 for balance of season. Furnished, running water, inside toilet. Fine location. Supplies convenient. Jersey milk and cream. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

## School For Sale

**FOR SALE** A school for girls and young women with overflow enrollment. Beautiful location. Unusual opportunity. 5,839, Outlook.

## Property Wanted

**WOULD BUY OR RENT**
small high-class camp for girls. State details of cost, location, equipment. 5,879, Outlook.

## Board Wanted

**WANTED BOARD** in the suburbs of New York or Long Island in private family. Simple but good cooking a necessity. Address 5,883, Outlook.

### AGENTS WANTED

BIG money and fast sales. Every owner buys gold initials for his auto. You charge $1.50, make $1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write *for particulars and free samples.* American Monogram Co., Dept. 167, East Orange, N. J.

### AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILE owners, garagemen, mechanics, repairmen, send for free copy of our current issue. It contains helpful, instructive information on overhauling, ignition troubles, wiring, carburetors, storage batteries, etc. *Over 120 pages, illustrated.* Send for free copy to-day. Automobile Digest, 527 Butler Building, Cincinnati.

### FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE correspondence courses. Good positions and home efficiency. *Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.*

### MUSICAL

"THE CHILD'S OWN MUSIC BOOK." Largest collection of mothers' and children's songs, musical games, nursery rhymes, nature songs and piano music ever published. 535 pages. Albert Wier, editor. Postpaid, $2.00. B. Altbayer, Fort Lee, New Jersey.

ORGANIST and choir director. Capable young woman, graduate Pietro Yon, ten years' experience, desires affiliation with Protestant church in or near New York where music is real factor in service. 339, Outlook.

MASTERPIECES of piano music. Largest collection of standard (classic, modern, and operatic) compositions. Albert Wier, editor. 536 pages. Postpaid, $2.00. Altbayer, Fort Lee, N. J.

### STATIONERY

RICHMAN, poorman, beggarman, thief and their wives use our printed stationery. *Better send for free samples and see why.* Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TEACHER WANTED for *emergency vacancies*—public and private schools, colleges, and universities—all over the country. Ernest Olp, Steger Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. *Calls coming every day.* Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA.—We can place in California and Arizona college graduates with post-graduate study and seventeen months' teaching experience, from the East, after this date in fair quantity. Boynton Teachers' Agency, Brockman Bldg., Los Angeles.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and *employee: housekeepers, matrons, dietitians,* secretaries, governesses, mother's helpers, attendants. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

DIETITIANS, secretaries, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Box 5 East Side. Boston office, Trinity Court, 16 Jackson Hall, Thursdays 11 to 1. Address Providence.

## HELP WANTED

### Professional Situations

WANTED—Resident registered nurse at military boarding school located between *New York and Philadelphia.* School family numbers about 125. Send references, photograph, state experience and salary expected. 348, Outlook.

### Business Situations

HIGH class subscription representatives for national denominational religious weekly paper. Pleasant and profitable work for such as are especially qualified. Others need not apply. 353, Outlook.

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

MOTHER'S helper wanted about October 1. Fifteen minutes from New York. Write, stating age, references, and salary desired. 312, Outlook.

MOTHER'S *helper or nursery governess,* Protestant, refined, educated, age 30–40 years, for two children, ages four and six years, Summit, N. J. Situation permanent. Highest references essential. Salary $80. 328, Outlook.

WANTED—House-mother between thirty-five and forty-five years old, experienced and interested in girls. Interview necessary. 354, Outlook.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER for an elderly lady in New York City. Must be a Protestant. Salary $75 monthly, with room alone, board and laundry. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience and references as to character, ability and health. 338, Outlook.

CARETAKER—Married man, preferably without young children, permanent position caretaker private camp in Adirondacks, New York. Knowledge of kitchen gardening, care cow and chickens, with some ability in carpentry and mechanics, sufficient to make *ordinary repairs.* The camp is somewhat isolated for four months of the year; nearest neighbor about one mile, town eight miles. Winters generally severe. Wood to be cut and ice harvested with ample assistance. A *fondness for nature* and the woods desirable. Suitable person will receive good salary. Applicants must state previous occupation, age, and give satisfactory references. READER, do you know of any suitable person for above position? 366, Outlook.

### Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED governess, two children, 3½ and 6. Connecticut summers, South winters. Must have reference as experienced governess. State nationality, age, and experiences. 365, Outlook.

NURSERY governess or mother's helper to go abroad about October 15. Willing to take care of baby and two small children in return for her passage. 362, Outlook.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Professional Situations

YOUNG woman, college graduate, registered nurse, desires position as school nurse. Qualified to teach hygiene. 350, Outlook.

### Business Situations

CAPABLE young woman will assist physician with patients and act as secretary. Mornings in Philadelphia. 352, Outlook.

MANAGER—Refined, educated woman with five years' hotel experience wishes to *manage tea room or exclusive resort hotel.* Would consider position as social hostess. References exchanged. 340, Outlook.

SECRETARY—Young lady desires position in doctor's office, institution or school, where *home is included.* 343, Outlook.

LADY of executive ability desires position of trust in private family. 344, Outlook.

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

*HOME*-maker for one or two wage earners. Lighter housework; breakfast, marketing, etc., by former social worker. 358, Outlook.

MAN nurse, and gentleman's companion, who for years has had successful experience in handling and caring for mental cases and nervous disorders, desires engagement. Highest references from Los Angeles, Chicago, New York. Can also receive patients in his Chicago or Los Angeles home. Prices *adapted to conditions.* Address H. H., Outlook Company, 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ills.

ELDERLY lady, educated, accustomed to travel and responsibility, desires position as companion or secretary to lady of refinement. 363, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, high school graduate, executive and organization experience, desires position as private secretary or companion. Free to travel. 360, Outlook.

VACATIONING mothers' substitute, short or longer time in children's own home, away, or in subscriber's Maine country home. 359, Outlook.

SOCIAL guide, chaperon, or companion. Protestant woman. Good traveler. 296, Outlook.

COMPANION to lady or elderly couple desiring excellent care, supervision. Woman of experience, companionable, kind, thoroughly trustworthy. Fine breeding and education. $15 to $18. References. 302, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED traveler, widow, desires position as chaperon or companion. References. 347, Outlook.

REGISTERED nurse, experienced traveler, would like to communicate with person desiring nurse as traveling companion. 324, Outlook.

*(For other Want Advertisements see page 35)*

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